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B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
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and
SIGNOR ALFREDO GOULD,
The Eminent Operatic Baritone in their recital of song.

Doors open at 8-20. Performance, 9-15 p.m., Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1. Children Half Price. Usual arrangement for soldiers.

Booking Office.—SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES S. S. "KT. OF ST. JOHN."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "KT. OF ST. JOHN," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer,

TATA & SONS,
Agents, NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

NOTICE.
P. W. ACCOUNTS CLERKS WANTED.

FOUR VACANCIES; two permanent in Head Quarters Office, pay Rs. 25, and two in Sub-Divisional Offices, pay up to Rs. 30. Only qualified Candidates who have passed public service entrance examination and have experience in Public Works Accounts and hold good certificates need apply.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Kanara.

DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.

SPECIAL MONSOON SHIPMENT.
GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
UNDER-VESTS—SHORT OR LONG SLEEVES,
SOCKS—DRAWERS.
RIBBED WOOLLEN CHOLERA BELTS,
CYCLING SHIRTS,
&c., &c.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882.
and
In the Matter of The Mutual Provident Society, Limited.
E. R. SMETHAM and Others ……………Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the provisions of Act XII. of 1895 (The Indian Companies Memorandum of Association Act) by the Directors of the above Society for an order confirming a special Resolution passed by the said Society amending the Memorandum of Association of the said Society as follows:—"That the Memorandum of Association of this Society be amended by adding the words " and guarantee to the Title of the Society between the words 'PROVIDENT' and 'SOCIETY' and by deleting the words " and the division of surplus profits among or for the benefit of Members" in the third clause of the said Memorandum and substituting therefor the words " and the formation of a Guarantee Fund in furtherance of the said object and the participation in the profits of the Company by any class of the members thereof either by way of reduction or cessation of subscription or otherwise."

ALL PERSONS having any cause to show why the said special Resolution should not be confirmed are hereby required to attend at the chambers of His Lordship Mr. Justice Fulton at the Court House at 10-45 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June 1896, when in default of cause being so shown the said special Resolution will be duly confirmed.—Dated this 12th day of June 1896.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th day of June, 1896.

Messrs. CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

They may talk of the joys of a well-seasoned Clay,
And Myall and Briar-root their virtues display,
But take them all freely and Meerschaum to boot,
And give me the chance at a Neuberg's Cheroot.

On the charms of a Cigarette others may dwell,
And the merits of Turkish Tobacco as well,
But give me the thing that my fancy best suits,
And I'm satisfied only by Neuberg's Cheroots.

English or Native made, take the lot all in all,
Cigar or Cheroot-shaped, both large and both small,
The Brands of all others on one side I'll put,
And stick to my love for a Neuberg's Cheroot.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots.

CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instruction from the executors of the late Mr. J. T. Rogers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at "Wodehouse" near Tramway Terminus, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Playel and hunting, polo and racing saddles and side saddles, one D.-B. C.-F. gun by Greener, one D.-B. P.-F. gun by Reiley, revolvers and swords, musicial boxes, field and studio cameras, a handsome strong vis-a-vis victoria, etc.

One English built and C-spring buggy, very easy running, in splendid condition with a Australian mare 7 years off, fast and strong, goes well and quiet in harness with a set of harness complete.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MIRRORS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

3 cases of mirrors in walnutwood and gold frames, sizes 30 by 18, 28 by 16 and 24 by 14.

These mirrors will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

SALE OF A FULL-SIZED SLATE BILLIARD TABLE WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

One first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Smith, with 17 balls, cues, marking boards, cuestand, six-light billiard lamp, &c., complete.

The table is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of blackwood sofas, ottoman, washhand table, screens.

Marion and Co.'s nickel plated portrait lense for up to 10 by 8 plates to 4 inch diameter-take photos in the studio in one thirteenth of a second, sharp definition with stops in case, cost price £20, also enlarging dishes, scale with weights, enlarging easel, albumenized paper, bromide paper, books on gelatine, chloride, printing and on the art of retouching and colouring photos, bottles, potash oxalate and nitrate of silver solution, Argentemeter.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Nathoo Bechardass, ex-Hillbrook—

337—N. B. A. K. 1274'76—3 cases each 100 warps silk yarn.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong dog-cart.
1 cushion tyre bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRITS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following wines and spirits to close consignments—

25 cases brandy.
30 ,, brandy.
20 ,, whisky.
22 ,, whisky in pins.
40 ,, whisky.
17 ,, old tom.
5 ,, dry gin.
6 ,, gin in square bottles.
5 ,, claret Fraise champagne in quats and pints.
17 ,, champagne in quarts and pints.
10 ,, curacao in stone bottles.
9 ,, kummel.
5 ,, tuffel anisette.
5 ,, stockholmer punch.
5 ,, carlshams punch.
5 ,, liqueur royal.

These will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and the samples are on view.

SALE OF 228 BALES GREY SHEETING, T CLOTH AND DHOTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hanooman Lane, outside the Fort, in the godown on the groundfloor of the house of Mr. Hurgowan Chuttoo, by order of Mr. Cursondass Hurgowan and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukshmishunker Pranshunker, and Co., the owners of the Vala Mill.—

About 220 bales grey sheeting and T cloth,
,, ,, 8 bales grey dhoties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Building (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron safe by John Lord with Chubb's lock, cooking stove, large size musical box on stand with spare rollers, Singer's sewing machine, lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of ARTHUR G. AVRON, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Navalchund Dharamchund, and on account and at the risk of Ali Mahomed Jafferbhoy Tharia Topun the following valuable jewellery, viz.:…

1 diamond necklace with 185 brilliants.
1 pair diamond earrings with 58 brilliants.
1 pearl necklace of 7 strings containing 700 small pearls.
4 pearl bangles containing 517 pearls.
12 gold bangles weighing about 434 tolas.
1 gold bracelet.
1 gold bracelet with watch.

The property will be on view from to-morrow, Tuesday.

AUCTION SLAE OF CHOICE HUNGARIAN WINES.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Alexander Schneider the following choice Hungarian wines, &c.

33 cases magyarad (hock) quarts cost Rs. 22 per case.
12 ,, Do. do. pints cost Rs. 21 per case.
11 ,, Tokay (hock) cost Rs. 120 per case.
20 ,, Badesonyi Riesling (hock) quarts cost Rs. 30 per case.
15 ,, Do. do. do. pints cost Rs. 32 per case.
7 ,, Menes (claret) pints cost Rs. 24 per case.
15 ,, Villamyi (claret) cost Rs. 18 per case.
13 ,, Coleienz (claret) cost Rs. 26 per case.
13 ,, Niersteiner (hock) cost Rs. 24 per case.
4 ,, Champagne pints cost Rs. 48 per case.
2 ,, Cognac cost Rs. 60 per case.

Sample bottles may be had of the undersigned at auction prices.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Star of India Mill Premises, Parel, on account of the concerned.—

About 70 candies of oily cotton.

On THURSDAY the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—

R P 1918 21-30— 9 bales grey shirtings 34 by 37½-38.
,, 31-42—12 ,, ,, ,,
,, 41-47— 1 ,, ,, ,,
,, 51-60— 9 ,, ,, ,,
,, 66-70— 4 ,, ,, ,,
P 2061 81-90— 5 ,, ,, ,,
,, 91-100 — 6 ,, ,, ,,
2 cases twine.
1 lot fancy handle umbrellas.
1 lot about 70 reams glass paper.
1 chubb maker safe.
1 lot roller skin and morocco leather.
On account of the underwriters.
3 bales Kongo red twist No. 40, damaged.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 259 OF 1891.
JAN MAHOMED CASSUM and HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB ………………Plaintiffs.
vs.
HOOSEIN BIN VALEE MAHOMED, ZENABAI and EBRAHIM CHAND……………………Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hononrable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Butcher Street, otherwise called Kassiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 15, and now under Ward No. 319 Street Nos. 67-69.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale Application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Briade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
rincipal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
R WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Halfyear.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOFS.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBVY.

THE NEWEST STYLES IN
INVERNESS CAPES AND CHESTERFIELDS
ARE NOW BEING SHOWN.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1888. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND-GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., Ld., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Descriptoin of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places n Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID………… £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000	= £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000	= £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000	=	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 4,130,000	=	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 2,45,640
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE	£ 20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895	£ 818,686
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND	£ 1,102,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND	£ 4,860,056

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
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CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

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Half-yearly	,, 6
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Benge	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
ank of Madra	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,276
Commercial Ld. Mgo ...	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Ban...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to4
National Bank of India...£	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		675
Anglo-Idian	1,345		100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,800	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,820
China Mills Co Ld	880	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	990
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,150
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	640
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	670
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	685
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,625
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manfg.	980	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	650
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	810
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	770
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	260
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	1,130
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	830xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	890
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	285
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	925
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	dvRs.120	1,275
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	3,425
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	580
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,815
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 50}	{250 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,205
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,770
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	490
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	740
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	715xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	480xd
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	525
Umashunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co., Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	865
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
East	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	595
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	548
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	405
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,020	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	[illegible]	106
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		180
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	27-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	27-5
Do. do. new	„	27-3
Australia bar Gold	„	27-6
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-4
Sovereigns	„	17-4
Do. [illegible]	„	17-3
Silver 7	„	95-11
[illegible] Do.	„	95-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 1-18m., 2-19a. Low water, 7-12m., 8-28a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, 2, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Berar Manufacturing Company, 2, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Bible Reading by Mr. Cook, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kt. of St. George entered, and the steamers Alphee, Brahamani, and Courtlane left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Iran and barque John Devie entered, and the steamers Dumra and Sydney left the dock yesterday.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game, this evening, commencing at 5-45, punctually.

PICK-POCKET AT THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Dhoola Gulla, a Marwaree, has reported to the police that while he was at the Small Causes Court on Friday, he had his pocket picked of a purse containing Rs. 33 in cash.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.—The hearing of the case in which Mr. Surrosh K. R. Cama charges one Sherally Kassamally with giving false evidence was resumed on Saturday afternoon by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sanders-Slater. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi appeared on behalf of the complainant. The accused appeared in person. After hearing further evidence for the prosecution, his Worship framed a charge against the accused for giving false evidence under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. The further hearing stands adjourned to Friday, the 26th inst.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The heat during the past four days was intense here, it not having rained as yet. On the 8th instant, at about 6-30 p.m., a furious storm intermittent in character occurred at Wadhwan, accompanied with flashes of vivid lightning and thunder. The sky could not be seen for the dust while the storm was raging. At about 9 p.m., a shower of rain fell. Heavy rain fell at Ujalvav, Ningala, Botad, and Dhola on the same day. The roof of the ginning factory was blown away during the storm at Dhassa. The following is the register of rainfall at different stations on the 8th June:—

	Ctz.
Dhola	82
Ujalvav	91
Ningala	87

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Grennan chargen Bhagubhai Mhalchand, a Hindu youth, with theft of pearls, valued at Rs. 57,000, belonging to his cousin, Tarachand Somchand. On the 4th March last, accused removed the pearls, from complainant's safe and pledged the same with a Marwari. Complainant and he being cousins, and very intimate friends, he had access to complainant's room, which was next to his. The theft was reported to the police, but no trace of the offender could be obtained; no one suspecting accused. On certain information received by the police, Inspector Stanford went to the Marwari's shop, and discovered the pearls. Accused was pointed out to be the person who had pawned the property, and was arrested. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in the common jail.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Bellasis Road, regarding the death of Arthur E. Harrington, a European, aged forty years, lately a commission agent to Mr. Burrows, the editor of the "Glimpses of India." Deceased was addicted to drink, and the Rev. H. E. Barrell, a pastor of the Baptist Church, did his utmost to reclaim him, but to no effect. Last Monday or Tuesday, Harrington appeared to be in the first stage of one of his drinking bouts. He lived by himself in a room at Falkland Road, and some time ago came to Bombay from Mhow, where his mother lives. On Saturday morning, deceased, while under the influence of liquor, went to the stable of Mr. Oomer Jamal, and spent the night there on the verandah, and about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, he was found lying dead on a cot. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

FIRE AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S BYCULLA BRANCH.—About a-quarter to 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the laboratory of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Byculla establishment. On hearing the alarm of the outbreak, Mr. William Carter, the general manager, and the whole European and Native staff ran into the laboratory, and extinguished the flames in a few minutes by means of the company's own fire-appliances. The laboratory is entirely isolated, and secured by a fire-proof door from the main building. It appears that a number of men were engaged in distilling cassai oil, when the retort suddenly burst, causing a conflagration. The Nesbit Road fire-engine was promptly on the spot, followed by the Baboola Tank steamer, but they were not brought into requisition, as the flames had already been extinguished. Mr. Nichols, the chief of the fire-brigade, as well as Superintendent Nolan, of the Bombay Police Force, came to the scene. The damage is estimated at Rs. 250.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD RAILWAY EMPLOYEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jubha Dhaoji, aged sixty years, a labourer employed in the running shed of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Byculla. Deceased had been in the employ of the Railway Company for the last thirty years, and resided with his wife at Ripon Road. About a quarter to 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, Jubha and three other labourers were engaged in raising the bogie frame of an engine by means of a screw-jack, but as the jack was not high enough, deceased went under the frame in order to put another jack on a block of wood to raise the frame higher, and while being under the frame he knocked against the first screw-jack, which got displaced and fell, and the frame fell, jamming the deceased against the ground. A number of labourers were got together, and removed Jubha by lifting up the frame. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was discovered that six ribs on the right side had been fractured. The upper part of the right arm as well as the right wrist had also been broken. He never rallied, and died in the hospital on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HONOURING A FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY.—In honour of Mr. Manchashanker Jivanram, vakil, on being elected a Fellow of the Bombay University Senate, the members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, whose vice-president he is, gave an evening party on Saturday, at the club premises, Waudby Road. The institution, which claims to be the largest and the best among the local native cricket clubs, is located in the handsome building of Mr. Vasanji Nandji, and the spacious hall looked magnificent, being nicely decorated with flowers and palm leaves by Mr. Rustam Irani, a Parsi florist. Out of the total three hundred members, more than half were present, and a few guests were invited by Messrs. Edulji S. Shroff and Rustomji S. Bativala, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, who did their utmost to promote the comfort of all. Mr. Burjorji Kerawala, proprietor of the Albert Music Club, provided the instrumental music. Dr. Burjorji H. Dantra, president of the club, after saying a few words in praise of the guest of the evening, presented him with a floral bouquet and placed a huge floral garland round his neck. He said Mr. Manchashanker would be as useful and popular in the learned body of which he was deservedly elected a Fellow, as he was among the members of the club. Mr. Manchashanker thanked his friends for the honour done him that evening, and promised to do his work in the Senate in a manner worthy of their vice-president and worthy of their friend. After partaking of excellent refreshments and enjoying the music, the assembly broke up about midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route, interrupted between Blagowestchensk and Wladiwostock.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

Communication between Bissao and Bolama, interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail, closes at Mauritius, noon, 15th June.

Noumia Brisbane Cable, interrupted; this cuts off new Caledonia.

Turkish route, interrupted beyond Fao.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond Yunnan Shuenwie and Kwanguan Mongtze.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 10th June 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 6th June 1896	4,187,300
Balance to be remitted from 7th June 1896 to 31st March 1897	12,312,700

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Feely and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-4 of MADON, SONS & Co.

STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LD.

ANIMATED CRITICISMS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MILL.

THE tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office No. 3, Church Gate Street, on Saturday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December 1895. The net earnings for the year under report amount to Rs. 77,617-0-2, which the directors hope will be considered satisfactory, taking into consideration the stoppage of the mill for nearly a month in June last on account of main brasses of the engine having got hot and the same having to be replaced with new ones which involved the sacrifice of profit of two months' working. The directors propose to dispose of the above earnings as under:—To write off the balance at debit of the last year's account Rs. 51,406-12-10; to carry to depreciation fund account Rs. 20,000, and to carry to next year's account Rs 6,210-3-4, total 77,617-0-2. The directors beg to state that one hundred debentures of the value of Rs. 50,000 which fell due on 10th December 1895, have been redeemed in terms of the trust-deed. Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha and Kumar Shri Samatsingji Soorsingji, Prince of Palitana, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The mill property is at present insured for Rs. 15,08,000 and the stock at the mill for Rs. 4,39,500.

Mr. Rustomji M. Engineer enquired of the president what he had done with the letter which he (Mr. Rustomji) had sent him on Saturday last. It seemed to him that no notice had been taken of it.

The chairman replied that if Mr. Rustomji desired he could move at the meeting anything that he had proposed in that letter. He (the president) would not interfere with any member proposing anything that was legal. Mr. Mehta then proposed the adoption of the directors' report together with the audited accounts made up to 31st December last. In doing so, the president said that from the report they would have seen that the company had after all turned the corner. There was a time when the company was likely to be submerged or if he might use the plain words, was on the verge of insolvency. Fortunately they had got through it and this year they had really turned the corner. The working of the company in the year under report had been of a most satisfactory character and the shareholders had every reason to be gratified with the results of the year's working of the mill.

Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, one of the directors of the company, moved an amendment that the audited statements of accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1895, be referred to a committee of shareholders, consisting of Messrs. Talukchand Maneckchand, Rustomji Maneckji Engineer, L. J. Pinto, and Motichund Dewchund with power to add to their number, to re-examine and if necessary to reframe the accounts and to submit the same with the report to the next meeting of the shareholders to be called two months from this date, and until such accounts are re-examined and are reframed by the committee, the consideration of the directors' report and the accounts therewith submitted, be adjourned. In support of his amendment Mr. Shapurji said: As I intend to move a direct negative that the resolution for the adoption of the directors' report be not passed, I beg to submit a few observations and reasons for my so doing. I cannot congratulate the shareholders on their good fortune nor the agents on the results of the working of the last year. When the Star of India Mill was handed over to the present agents, it was as good and efficient an instrument for profit making, as any mill in Bombay. The report gives the profit of Rs. 77,617, which the directors, who are mostly agents, and the agents, who are mostly directors, consider satisfactory, taking into consideration the stoppage of the mill for nearly a month on account of main brasses of the engine having got hot. What the directors consider satisfactory I consider most unsatisfactory and deplorable. There is a mill within a distance of a few hundred yards, known by the name of Karimbhoy Mill, which has made a profit of Rs. 2,52,000 with fewer spindles and less preparatory machinery. But taking our profit as for ten months we have made Rs. 7,600 per month, while the Karimbhoy Mill has made a profit of Rs. 21,000 per month or three times as large as ours. This may be owing to the agents' inexperience, for this is the first mill they ever had the management of; or it may be owing to want of knowledge to employ proper men for proper places or want of tact in managing them; or it may be want of care and provision, in buying cotton or selling yarn. As an instance in point, the Star Mill engine is one of the largest mill engines in Bombay. It was under the charge of a competent and experienced engineer, by name Mr. Hammett. But his services were dispensed with, which the agents had a perfect right to do, but then they ought to have filled his place by an equally competent and able engineer. Instead of that they handed over the charge of the engine to his assistant, a relation of theirs. Let me not be misunderstood—relationship forms no bar to employment, on the contrary a relative has a greater claim on us for being better known provided he is capable. But this young man had never had the sole and independent charge of a mill engine before especially one of the complicated kind of the Star Mill. The result was that brasses got hot and the agents tacitly confessed their mistake, when they called in Mr. Hammett again to right the brasses and have made him since the superintending engineer of the mill. But whatever the drawbacks in the management were or however poor the result was, they formed no bar to straining points to establish their legal rights. All their efforts have been directed tow riggling themselves into legal position tow riggle out of the shareholders the extra commission of one pie, equal to a trifling amount of Rs. 25,000. All their efforts have been directed to bring in front something over Rs. 20,000 after deducting losses for depreciation. They have managed to trot out Rs. 26,210; but to this one item has contributed, which is so flagrantly unjust, that it vitiated the accounts and cast suspicion on the whole. It is 1¼ per cent. premium on debentures If this Rs. 3,000 were taken as the working profit, I would show them away to entitle them to three pies commission during the current year. The period of our debentures expires on the 10th December of this year. It is not more profitable to issue 6 per cent. debentures to run for six years at par than to issue 7½ per cent. debentures to run for the same period at 10 per cent. premium. Well, that would at once place Rs. 80,000 to the credit of the profit and therefore three pies commission is secured. But independent of the wrongs or rights of the inclusions of this item, there is a sum of Rs. 16,000, being the charges incurred on debentures. This is the charge like the "Muccadumage" charge or brokerage for selling yarn or buying cotton or brokerage for raising money, and if you cannot carry forward these charges to draw commission on a higher scale, nor could you carry forward this. Even if there was a directors' resolution spreading this charge over several years, that resolution would be "ultra vires" and still eleven-thirteenth of the charges must be extinguished from this account. Anyhow the deduction of this sum of Rs. 16,000 demolishes their claim for two pies commission. Assuming that they have earned Rs. 77,617, are they entitled to two pies commission without deducting therefrom past losses? They based their claim on the word "any" in the sub-section B of article 81 of the Articles of Association. The sub-section B runs thus: "Two pies per every pound of yarn or cloth manufactured by the company in "any" year in which it has net earnings after providing for all costs of maintenance, repairs, establishment and working expenses, depreciation to the extent of 2 per cent. on the capital of the company and the said remuneration of two pies per lb. should be sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 4 and less than 6 per cent. on the then paid up capital of the company." The agents contend that the earnings during the year being Rs. 77,000, they deducted therefrom Rs. 20,000 for depreciation, leaving the sum of Rs. 57,000, which would have sufficed to pay a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., but as they have a loss to wipe off, could not be paid; or as if it were meant to be a sort or barmicide feast to be flaunted before the shareholders but not to be paid. We contend that their reading of the sub-section is wrong and the interpretation narrow, uncharitable and ungenerous to the company. The word "capital" in the sub-section B occurs twice; the first without a qualification and the second with the qualification "paid up." We say that as there is no depreciation on capital, capital means capital expenses and therefore the depreciation ought to be Rs 30,000. Any agents with the stability of the company at heart would have clutched at such interpretation. But our agents think not. Again the word "any" which they make use of to make great appropriation and to inflict great wrong on the shareholders, was originally intended to repress and not to excite the agents' cupidity. All agents are human beings and the present agents are very much so, and it is to prevent number one the self-interest getting the better of them; for in the career of mills there are fat years of profit and there are lean years of profit, and the word "any" is put to prevent them carrying forward large sums to subsequent years. For instance, if this company were to make a profit of four lakhs of rupees in the year 1896 and they carry forward a lakh and a half of rupees to the next year's accounts, and though the company made no profit in the year 1897, still the agents would be entiled to three pies commission without this word "any." We say there is no profit in any year until the past losses are deducted therefrom, and if after that there remains sufficient to pay the shareholders four per sent., then would the agents he entitled to commission of two pies. Could it ever have been contemplated that were the agents to make a loss of 5 lakhs in a single year by reckless mismanagement—and there is no punishment for it under the articles—that they in subsequent 5 or 10 years still draw commission on a higher scale while the shareholders go without dividends. Even the wording of the report is wrong and in keeping with their intentions. The directors say "We propose to dispose the above earnings as under." They have no right to propose to dispose of that which they have no power to modify. They have no control over the sum of Rs. 51,406, which has been written off by the auditors under the statute. There remains only the balance of Rs. 26,210. The report ought to have been worded something like this, that "after deducting the previous loss of Rs. 51,406 from this year's earnings of Rs. 77,617, there remains the balance of Rs. 26,210, which the directors propose to dispose of as under." Sir, there is a saying that those who live by the sword die by the sword. Similiarly those, who thrive by technicalities, will be undone by technicalities. The present agents have no stake in the company. They have not shown a trace of consideration for the shareholders nor for the company, and the shareholders, owe them no loyalty. These are thriving times for the mill and the floating tide is with them but none has come our way. But surely critical times are ahead, when the mill least burdened with expenses, will pay best. If we can throw over the incubus of agents' commission by the same methods they have employed in imposing two pies commission on us, we would be justified and it would be the salvation of the mill. I see a way to it; the courts can be moved to nullify the agreement and the sub-section of the article 81 entered into with Messrs. K. M. Hiramaneck and Co., for the shareholders have come to know the enormous commission paid as wages to Messrs. Hiramaneck and Company for the management of the mill a third or fourth or sixth went into the pocket of Messrs. Hiramaneck and Company. The rest were distributed under the secret agreement to some shareholders and directors who aided them in imposing the onerous terms to the detriment of independent and general body of the shareholders. I will not go in further details, but we have other quivers in our armour and we will use them as times and circumstances allow. Mr. Shapurji at the conclusion of his speech inquired whether the auditors were present when the stock was taken.

The president replied that he was not to be cross-examined on that point by Mr. Shapurji, who being one of the directors, could have ascertained that fact. Mr. Shapurji was one of the directors and was as much in possession of the facts as the president.

Mr. Rustomji Maneckji seconded the amendment.

The chairman here intimated that both the original motion and the amendment were before the meeting, and if any member chose to speak on either of them, he might do so either in English or in vernacular.

Mr. Tullockchund Maneckchund advised the directors to deal with the shareholders more liberally and to do away with all technicalities. He requested the directors to accept a commission of one pie instead of two per lb.

As no other members wished to address the meeting, the president said that he would like to say a few words before the original motion and the amendment are put to the vote. Mr. Shapurji began by giving the history of the mill, but he had forgotten to tell them one circumstance. It was perfectly true that this mill was the largest mill when started, but it was not in such a flourishing state when it was handed over to the present agents. Mr. Shapurji had forgotten to inform the shareholders that he had the contract of re-building the Star of India Mill and that he had purchased three hundred shares on that account. Mr. Mehta was surprised to hear that it had now come to the knowledge of the shareholders that Messrs. Hiramaneck and Company had passed a great portion of their commission to other people. It was within the knowledge of the shareholders that Messrs. Hiramaneck and Company had given him a part of their commission, in respect of which he (Mr. Mehta) had purchased a certain number of shares. In fact, he had purchased 250 shares on condition that he should get one-third part of the commission from Messrs. Hiramaneck and Co., a circumstance well known to Mr. Shapurji and other shareholders. Notwithstanding that fact, Mr. Shapurji had put that circumstance before the meeting in such a way as to show that it was a secret and not within the knowledge of the shareholders.

Mr. Shapurji: It was not placed before the meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Mehta stated that the matter was within the knowledge of Mr. Shapurji and the shareholders. He (Mr. Mehta) made no secret of it and proclaimed before the shareholders and the world that he was going to take shares on condition of getting one-third commission. With regard to the attack made by Mr. Shapurji on the present agents, Mr. Mehta stated that no blame could be attached to the present agents for the present condition of the mill, which Mr. Mehta knew also worked at a loss in the time when Messrs. Hiramaneck and Company were the agents.

Mr. Shapurji: It worked at a loss when all the mills in Bombay made losses.

Mr. Mehta stated that the mill was working absolutely badly when it was handed over to the present agents and he (Mr. Mehta) had frequently told Mr. Shapurji that he must have supplied second-hand machinery.

Mr. Shapurji: with all respect to Mr. Pherozshah Mehta let me contradict him; I had no talk with Mr. Mehta about it.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that the mill was in an exceedingly bad way and although broker after broker came, he could not do away with the shares. Everything was wrong with the mill.

Mr. Shapurji: The machinery was all right but the management was bad.

Mr. Mehta said the machinery may be all right, but the fact was that the management was brought to a low ebb in the time of Messrs. Hiramaneck & Co. Mr. Mehta stated that on one occasion he was at a loss to dispose of the shares which could not be sold for Rs. 175 each.

A member: No one would buy a share even at Rs. 75 only.

Mr. Shapurji: But that was under the present management.

Mr. Mehta continued that such was the deplorable condition of the mill, when the new agency joined, that they went about begging for agents. It was absolutely at a deadlock. They went to Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao and offered him the agency of the mill but that gentleman refused to take it. He (the speaker) was at the time afraid that his Rs. 2,50,000 had gone. Eventually Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company took up the agency. Under these circumstances it was not a matter of surprise that the second year of the mill was not a profitable one. The whole mill had to be put in proper order and managers after managers had to be tried. Even Mr. Tata's mill in Central India was at one time working at a loss and Mr. Tata did not know what to do with it. Then Mr. Tata went himself to the mill and tried one thing after another, and the result was that the mill now stood absolutely higher than any mill in India. The remarks made by Mr. Shapurji as to the alleged incompetency and inexperience of the agents were not justifiable. The prosperity of the mill was everyday increasing. In the month of April last they made a profit of Rs. 26,000 which went up to Rs. 29,000 last month. This was an exceptionally prosperous month. The directors always consulted and heard the counsel of Mr. Shapurji whose suggestions were always acted upon. As to the commission of two pies, he said that they were rightly entitled to it and eminent counsel like Messrs. Macpherson and Lang had declared it quite legal. However when he (the speaker) offered to give up Rs. 10,000 from the amount of his commission, Mr. Shapurji would not accept it, and threatened to go to the High Court. Mr. Mehta was willing to meet him in that court. Mr. Shapurji was one of the largest shareholders and therefore when he spoke of the shareholders he spoke for himself. At first Mr. Shapurji himself had agreed to pay a commission of three pies in the hope of getting for himself the contract for building the mill.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and it was carried by a large majority.

The chairman then proposed that Messrs. Shapurji B. Bharucha and Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, who retired by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company for the current year.

Mr. Rustomji Maneckji Engineer moved an amendment that Messrs. Shapurji B. Bharucha and L. J. Pinto be appointed directors of the company.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was carried.

It was also proposed and carried that Mr. Taluckchund Maneckchund be appointed seventh additional director of the company.

The chairman was then about to propose the appointment of auditors for the current year, when Mr. Shapurji moved for an adjournment of the meeting that day two months, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the Punjab Government is now considering the question of the amalgamation of the Lahore and Delhi Lunatic Asylums in an asylum for the whole province at Lahore. If the project involve the erection of new buildings, it cannot be adopted too soon. The deficiencies of the present building at Lahore, particularly in the matter of ventilation, have more than once been commented upon and acknowledged by the Government, but apparently still remain. The asylum death-rate last year was the second highest on record, and that, too, in a year that was rather healthier than usual. The warder establishments of both asylums have been pronounced by Government to be very unsatisfactory, and efforts are to be made now by offering higher pay and exercising greater care in the selection to get a better stamp of men for warder's work.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	7 99	6 82	7 44	5 54
Saturday, June 13	0 0	0 0	0 3	0 85
Sunday, June 14	1 12	0 0	1 11	0 2
Total..	9 11	6 82	8 58	6 41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·553	ESE	5	111·0	83·0	49	...	0·75	+0·27
Agra	29·534	SW	5	112·0	92·7	41	...	0·01	—0·48
Cawnpore	29·573	ESE	6	108·5	90·5	61	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·671	E	8	108·6	90·2	42	...	1·49	+0·44
Jhansi	29·551	NNW	5	113·7	94·2	33	...	0·73	+0·19
Jacobabad	29·511	S	15	115·1	89·0	57	...	0·05	+0·05
Karachi	29·657	WSW	10	97·3	84·0	73	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·592	W	8	111·3	88·9	43	...	0·08	—0·44
Ajmere	29·621	W	21	107·4	89·0	53	...	0·02	—0·25
Deesa	29·689	W	12	102·5	86·5	58	...	0·15	—0·03
Ahmedabad	29·702	WSW	3	98·2	82·1	67	...	1·32	...
Bhuj	29·660	SW	22	100·5	82·4	80	...	...	—0·51
Rajkot	29·705	W	12	101·4	81·0	69	...	0·80	+0·15
Veraval	29·708	S	15	87·6	84·2	82	0·04	0·09	..
Neemuch	29·678	WSW	...	100·9	80·6	76	...	0·90	+0·24
Indore	29·674	W	8	101·6	74·6	72	0·09	0·33	—1·88
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·589	WNW	6	105·0	83·6	51	...	1·51	—0·05
Hoshangabad	29·638	SW	5	105·5	79·5	64	0·07	1·01	—1·28
Khandwa	29·688	W	11	103·2	78·1	59	0·01	1·88	—0·05
Raipur	29·621	SW	13	106·5	77·6	62	0·12	2·53	+0·52
Nagpur	29·633	SSW	11	108·7	76·8	73	0·28	0·94	—1·95
Amraoti	29·656	SSW	6	103·9	77·8	77	0·06	5·07	+2·87
Akola	29·663	W	11	105·2	81·3	70	...	0·66	—1·17
Surat	29·712	NW	L	92·6	84·6	78	..	0·02	—1·68
Malegaon	29·702	WNW	7	93·9	76·6	79	...	3·68	+1·64
Bombay	29·739	SSE	10	89·4	81·8	81	0·01	6·14	+0·79
Poona	29·741	W	17	93·0	74·3	71	..	2·53	+0·47
Ahmednagar	29·730	NNW	9	79·3	73·4	86	...	5·77	..
Aurangabad	29·721	W	6	93·4	75·2	68	...	4·10	..
Sholapur	29·736	SW	6	95·8	77·0	65	...	2·00	—0·80
Ratnagiri	29·736	NNE	6	88·4	78·9	79	0·09	4·04	—8·84
Belgaum	29·740	WNW	18	86·2	69·7	81	...	3·11	—0·02
Goa	29·747	N	9	89·1	81·4	84	0·02	9·16	...
Karwar	29·732	W	5	88·7	79·0	86	0·37	10·35	—6·63
Mangalore	29·758	WSW	2	87·3	76·4	91	1·02	17·01	+0·14
Calicut	29·759	NW	10	87·7	77·5	86	0·14	16·73	+0·60
Cochin	29·769	N	M	88·2	74·2	89	0·63	10·72	—2·08
Bangalore	29·730	WSW	9	88·8	69·3	88	0·42	0·90	—1·23
Secunderabad	29·672	WNW	8	99·7	76·8	61	...	3·26	+1·25
Masulipatam	29·675	WSW	9	100·7	78·1	89	0·60	2·74	+0·48
Bellary	29·711	W	9	109·2	77·3	53	...	0·01	—0·87
Cuddapah	29·696	NW	M	100·2	81·0	57	...	3·11	+1·48
Madras	29·673	W	7	100·0	82·5	56	...	...	—0·88
Coimbatore	29·760	W	4	95·4	73·3	84	0·69	0·69	—0·65
Trichinopoly	29·686	WSW	8	100·6	76·4	71	0·09	0·21	—0·42
Negapatam	29·687	NW	10	93·0	77·9	77	0·10	0·10	—0·65
Colombo	29·709	NNW	10	83·0	75·5	93	1·84	5·27	+0·71
Aden	29·593	S	12	93·8	82·8	75	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (7·81); G T H=0·00 (6·82); St G H=0·03 (7·04); C P=0·01 (6·14).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Colombo, 14 at Allahabad, Khandwa and Secunderabad, and 12 at Malegaon, Jubbulpore, Ajmere, Jeypore and Jacobabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Indore, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Coimbatore, and the minimum very largely so in Rajputana and at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·84"), Cochin (1·63") and Mangalore (1·02") and light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Karwar, Calicut, Bangalore and Coimbatore. To-day's abnormal chart when compared with that of yesterday shows that a strong monsoon current is slowly advancing from the Indian Ocean, and from the closeness of the isabnormals it appears that the weather to the south-westwards of Cochin and to the west-south-westwards of Colombo out at sea is squally, rainy and very unsettled. In consequence of the further northward advance of the monsoon since yesterday, the barometer is slowly falling in Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula. At Colombo it is as much as 1·20" below the normal and from the abnormal chart a further fall of barometer on the Malabar Coast appears most likely. The monsoon gradient is again increasing on the Malabar Coast and is now about half its average strength, thereby showing conditions favourable for rain on that Coast. To the north of Karwar the gradient is nil, but as the weather is moist and cloudy local showers are only probable at present. In Gujarat, Mysore, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency conditions are favourable for rain. In Ceylon rain may also be expected. Yesterday's telegram from Saychelles states "south-south-east trades decreasing slightly in force, passing showers, and that a ship arrived from Aden reports cyclonic storm of moderate intensity in the Indian Ocean during the past week." The pressure difference is increasing between Scychelles and Colombo and was ·146" yesterday, thereby showing strong monsoon between two stations.

The s. s. Dwarka on her voyage from Karachi to Bombay reports having experienced from Latitude 21°53' N., Longitude 69°05' E. at noon on the 11th to about midnight on the same a moderate to fresh gale from south-east and heavy sea.

The s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Karachi reports having experienced from Latitude 20°46' N., Longitude 70°20' E. at noon on the 11th to arrival at about 8 a.m. on the 12th a moderate to fresh gale from south and south-south-west and a high sea.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Saturday's pressure changes are generally slight or small and the general condition is similar to those reported yesterday. The most important change is shown over the head of the Bay, where small and feeble depressions have appeared. The readings are highest in Tennassersm and lowest in the Punjab and pressure is very uniform over the west of the Bay. The pressure reads largely below normal in Cylon and largely above over Sind and Bengal. Winds are variable or northerly in the West Coast from Ratnagiri, southward and southerly in Bombay and Veraval and feebly cyclonic at the head of the Bay and fairly normal elsewhere. Winds are rising at Colombo, but has little changed elsewhere. The temprature has risen in Upper India and fallen in Bengal and Madras and unchanged in other provinces. The mean temperature is low in Central Bengal, Orissa, Ganjam and excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum has been hundred and twenty in Khushab and Montgomeri. Rain is fairly general in Burma, lower Bengal and west of the Peninsula and showers fallen in few places in the Gangetic Plain, Central Provinces and Madras. Jessore has received five and a half, Cuttack four and Berhampur two inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·727
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80·2
Dew Point		78·6
Relative humidity of Air		·814
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·3
General Directions of wind*		SSW, S, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	303
Fall of Rain		0·85
Total fall during month		6·13
„ „ year		6·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th		0·01

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Northsands, 2,252 tons, Captain T Dixon, sailed yesterday for Batavia, in ballast.

THE s s Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Captain James Torney, sailed yesterday for Coconada, in ballast.

THE s s Baron Belhaven, 1,482 tons, Captain J W Abbott, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Courland, 760 tons, Captain A Milne, sailed on Saturday last for Port Natal and Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and 33 native as cabin and 225 deck passengers.

THE s s Kt of St John, 2,254 tons, Captain A F H Billett, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Yokohama (10th May), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F B Strathen, Mr S E Greaves, Lieut H Halseberg and 65 deck.

THE barque John Davie, 1,013 tons, Captain C Boon, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius, (20th May), with a cargo of sugar. During the voyage she experienced rough weather. The vessel is consigned to Mr H A H Abdoola.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2,480 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull, (13th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Price and two daughters, Major and Mrs Wright. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Munificent	2090	Duddey			M M & Co
C	Courland	760	Adam	Natal	13-6	Dada Abdoola
F	North Sands	2252	Dixon	Batavia	13-6	K Nion & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala 745 and Tennaserim	1680	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Mahanadi	547	Adam			Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Do.
M	Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	13-6	Do.
N	Phœnix	1732	Pasley	Dunkirk		J M & Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer		15-6	W & A Graham
P	Alphee	998	Etinnie	P Gulf	13-6	M Maritimes & Co
Q	King Arthur	1047	Hansen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kalinadi	85	Cassum			Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	524	Budroo	Mangalore	13-6	Do.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera			Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Sydney	4232	Aubert	Marseilles	13-6	D Baillou
3	V Florio	1852	Ansoldo	Genoa	23-6	F Crocco
4	Clan Alpine	1318	Farney	Madras	13-6	F Muir & Co
5	Peninsular	3047	Seymour	London	20-6	P & O Co
6	Ravanna	2046	Street	China	25-6	P & O S N Co
8	M Bacquehem		Costanso	China	20-6	A Lyods & Co
9	Kt. St. George	[illegible]	Bevis	Genoa		K Nixon & Co
12	Methley Hall	2235	McQuarrie			E Bates & Co
14	Dumra	784	Russell	Karachee	13-6	M M & Co
15	Dwarka	791	Tice	Karachee		M M and Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	John Davie (bq)	Boon	Mauritius, May 20.
	Kt of St. John (s)	Billett	Yokohama, May 10.
13	Tokio (s)	Jones	Hull, May 13.
	Thibet (s)	Garrett	Jedda, &c.
	Fultala (s)	Blott	Calcutta, May 27.
	Chyebassa (Transport)	Parkman	Suakin, June 4.
	Goa (Transport)	Plommer	Suakin, June 4.
14	Vadala (Transport),	Wadge	Suakin.
14	Ganges (s)	Creery	Aden, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Nevasa (s)	Houstoun	Calcutta, &c.
	Sydney (s)	Aubert	Marseilles.
	Alphee (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Courland (s)	Milne	Delagoa Bay.
	Baron Belhaven (s)	Abbott	Rangoon.
14	Clan Alpine (s)	Torney	Coconada.
	Northsands (s)	Dixon	Batavia.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Kt of St John, for Japan.
„ Rajpootana, for Calcutta &c.
„ Marq Bacquehem, for China.
„ Kt Templar, for Kurrachee and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Mahratta s	Bannatyne	Liverpool, May 19.
11	Maharani s	Marsh	Rangoon, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Steamers Landaura, Rema and Clan Buchanan, and barque Viking.

June 11.—Steamers Coromandel and Inchbarra, and barque Runnaymede,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—1 bale skins, W and A Graham and Co; 37 cwt gum, Munjee Peraj; 36 cwt deer horns, Buxey and Sumjee; 144 cwt olibanum, Ebram Hasam; 47 cwt gum, H S Lalljee and Co; 30 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Pattel; 40 cwt deer horns, P Alarakhia; 46 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee.

Peninsular s—4000 cwt rapeseed, the Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Templar s—2800 cwt wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 8001 cwt linseed, E D Sasson and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt of St George s—1336 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt crushed bones, Theodor Von Wernich.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—2000 cwt rapseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—8 cwt Genda horns, M M Essabhoy, 282 bales twist, Silas E Sasson.

Marque Bacquehem s—100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 395 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 345 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marque Bacquehem s—300 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 655 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, N J Abraham; 150 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

Ravenna s—150 bales twist and 10 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St John s—1,500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kasha.

Strathness s—1,250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Strathness s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kt of St John s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

Strathness s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Wimberley Lieut, Bengal, 6th B L I on leave, from Meerut.

JUNE 13.

Dunbart, Stewart, Lieut, Bo, 25th B Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

Fagan, Lieut, Bo attached, 19th B I, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Harrison, Lieut, Bo Comt Transport, on leave, to England.

JUNE 13.

Wimberley, Lt, Bengal, 6th B L I, on leave, to England.

Sippings, Lt-Col. Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on leave, to England.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 10).

Mr H F Matthews, Dist and Sessions Judge, Purnea, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th July 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr T C Hodson, Asst Magte and Collr, Midnapore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge.

Mr W N Delevingne, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Jessore.

Mr J J Platel is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is appointed to have charge of the Jhenida subdivison of the district of Jessore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magite and Collr of that district by Mr W N Delevingne.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

1.—Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd-Lieut. Acworth; next for duty, 2nd-Lieut Robertson. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. D. Moffatt; next for duty, Sergt. J. J. Maraland.

2. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th June, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of "E" Company at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th inst. All members are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The first Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 10th July 1896. Tickets can be obtained from the following:—Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel Fort; Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles; Cr.-Sergt. H. Black Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie; Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grant Buildings, Colaba; Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort; Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort; Corporal G. F. Lund Blockley, Fort; Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon; and Volunteer W. T. Gartan, Byculla School, Byculla; W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder. Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies; Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies; Extra ady Re. 1; Light refreshments will be provided.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, to 113⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 120¼. A decline of 3-16 per cent. took place in the price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities. Bar Silver was unaltered in value, at 31 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal remained at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London as before. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £20,000 in Gold, and the same amount in Silver, all for Bombay. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1⅞d. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £55½ per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5¼. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. lower, at 101¼; Paris Exchange in London was a shade easier at fcs. 25·16¼.

To-day the English and French funds are unchanged. About £175,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver has advanced 1-16d., say, to 31⅜d. per oz.; but the quotation for the metal from New York comes unaltered. £63¾ is still quoted in London for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities.

A recovery of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 29-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were higher to the same extent in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. to 1-64d. in the most distant, the extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. for June deliveries, and 3 39-64d. for October-November. Quotations for East Indian Cotton were unchanged. The market closed steady; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 14,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 17,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 80,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 6,000 bales greater, at 71,000 bales. The week's Imports were 4,000 bales less, at 24,000 bales, 50,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 976,000 bales.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats dull, and Arrivals steady; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 1,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices are unchanged. The Manchester market has been firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7 7-16 cents; and quotations for Futures were unaltered, in both positions. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, compared with 1,700 bales last year, and 2,700 bales the year before.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton has remained unchanged, but Futures for September are 4 points higher, and for December, 3 points higher, at 6·68 and 6·66, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 1,000 bales, going against 1,900 bales in 1895, on the corresponding day, and 1,700 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,840,000 bales, compared with 6,810,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Beyond the purchase of 100 bales of Bhownugger, at Rs. 183¾, nothing has been doing for Export in Cotton here to-day; and the Mills have taken only 1,300 bales in all, consisting of 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 151¾ to Rs. 152; 450 Karanja, at Rs. 167-9; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 148-57; 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 167; and 50 Bagalkote, at Rs. 175 per candy; the market having been quiet in tone, with prices all unchanged.

WHEAT has also been a quiet market, with only a small enquiry from shippers, and prices all unaltered.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, the only change in quotations being an advance in the price of *Linseed* at ¼ an anna per cwt. at Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 7-0-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,372	bales.
Wheat	3,473	cwts.
Linseed	10,448	„
Rapeseed	1,927	„
Poppyseed	1,997	„
Groundnuts	755	„
Castorseed	1,709	„
Rice	3,165	„

FREIGHTS.—Quotations show no material change; but the feeling remains dull on the absence of enquiry from shippers, and we have no fresh business to report.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and weak at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32 to 1-16d., for three months' sight Credits, and a small business was done at the latter rate. Thereafter the market improved somewhat, and closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·48½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at slightly lower quotations than last evening's closing over, 110 9-16 for Money, and 110¼ for Account having been named throughout the day, and at the close.

SHARES have been very quiet, the only changes being the following:—China Mills, Rs. 15 higher; Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation, Rs. 25 more, in the first issue; Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 15; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Rs. 5.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May, 1896 on 141·33 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	44,000	10	46,610
Or per mile of Ry. (Mean miles 137·62)	14	316	...	330
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	75,152	5,41,259	1,468	6,17,879
Total for 22 weeks	77,152	5,85,859	1,478	6,64,489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,916	35,888	20	38,824
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	311	...	336
Total to corresponding date do.	64,279	5,17,243	1,409	5,83,031

Increase for the week..........Rs. 7,786

Ditto to date.......... „ 81,458

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,04,000	2,85,000	4,000	3,93,000
Or per mile of Railway	225	618	9	852
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	23,63,679	54,57,721	1,02,465	79,23,865
Total for 22 weeks	24,67,679	57,42,721	1,06,465	83,16,865
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,902	4,23,094	2,985	5,42,981
Per mile of Ry do.	254	918	6	1,178
Total to corresponding date do.	23,37,985	67,07,118	77,891	91,22,994

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,49,981

Ditto to date.......... „ 8,03,129

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th May 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	60,751	53,185	7,569	...	85,079	...
Goods	62,693	53,126	9,567	...	—	37,059
Other earnings	7,273	6,423	850	..	—	17,370
Total for week	1,3[illegible],720	1,12,734	17,986	...	—	...
Aggregate	2386389	2355,739	...	...	30,650	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—May 21, at 34, Craven-hill-gardens, W, wife of John Anderson, Dickoya, Ceylon, of a son.

BRADSHAW—May 23, at Oxford, wife of Capt F E Bradshaw, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BURGESS—May 21, at Weymouth, wife of G Douglas Burgess, C S I, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

CHAPMAN—May 26, at Ellis-hill, Aberdeen, wife of Capt F R H Chapman, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

CORBET—May 20, at 27, Longridge-road, Earl's-court, S W, wife of Frederick Hugh Mackenzie Corbet, Honorary Executive for Ceylon at the Imperial Institute, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOND—BANNERMAN—May 28, at St Paul's, Upper Norwood, Frederic William Bond, Major Gen, late Madras Royal Artillery, to Annie Georgina Gertrude Temperley, youngest daughter of the late Charles Maclean Bannerman.

IRVING—SILVERLOCK—May 21, at Christ Church, Gipsy-hill, John Arthur Vernon Irving, third son of the late Captain Irving, late Madras Staff Corps, to Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of H T Silverlock, of Cintra House, Anerley-hill, Upper Norwood.

DEATHS.

BOWEN—May 27, at 2, Masemore-Mansions, Canfield-gardens, N-W, Julia Louisa, widow of Capt William Atkins Bowen, H E I C, aged 88.

BRADFORD—May 21, at Chawton House, Elizabeth Adela, wife of Col Sir Edward Bradford, aged 55.

KING—May 26, at Hendon, Jeremiah King, late Governor Presidency Gaol, Calcutta, aged 82.

MARTIN—May 20, at Bengeo Lodge, Hertford, Clara Elizabeth, wife of the late Thomas Powney Marten, Esq, H E I C B C S, of Marshal's Wick, Herts, aged 78.

TWEEDIE—May 25, at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Alexander Leslie Tweedie, of 30, York-terrace, London, eldest son of the late Alexander Tweedie, Madras Civil Services, aged 48.

WORTHINGTON—May 20, at Newbury, Henrietta Charlotte wife of Capt Yorke Worthington, half-pay, Royal Artillery, late Bengal, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JONES—June 10, at Linden Towers, Nungumbankum, the wife of J A Jones, of a daughter.

JUDGE—June 2, at Darjeeling, the wife of W G Judge, of a son.

NIXON—June 8, at Katrasgarh, E I Ry, the wife of W H Nixon, of a son.

WHITELEY—June 7, at Ootacamund, the wife of J J Whiteley, Executive Engineer, Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—McLEOD—June 6, at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, by the Rev E T Higgons, assisted by the Rev A E Dibben, J Llewellyn Thomas, F R C S, Eng, eldest son of the late Rev J Davies Thomas, C M S, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel W S McLeod, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Central Jail, Vellore, and of Mrs McLeod, 28, Adamson Road, Hampstead, London.

DEATH.

SIMMONDS—June 7, at Calcutta, F M Simmonds, Manager Ghazipore Tea Estate, Sylhet, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1896.

ANOTHER step has been taken in the direction of settling the question raised by the motion of Mr. Justice Ranade proposed in the University Senate last September, to the effect that "candidates failing at any examination but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject, should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed." The motion was put forward with great force and clearness by Mr. Justice Ranade, and was based on the assumption that the strain imposed upon candidate by the University tests is unnecessarily severe. The proposition met with considerable opposition, and during its discussion at successive meetings of the Senate the fact was elicited that Mr. Ranade was in reality appealing from the Syndicate to the Senate. The former body acting under a sense of responsibility, declined to refer the principle involved in the motion to the Faculties, or indeed to take any action calculated to lead to the conclusion that they were in favour of altering the existing system. Mr. Ranade, therefore, appealed from the administrative to the legislative body of the University, but the majority of the Fellows were reluctant to commit themselves to a policy condemned by the experts who form the Syndicate, and after a protracted discussion it was decided on December 15th last on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Setalvad to postpone the debate until the Faculties had considered and reported on the subject. The reports of the five groups into which the Fellowships are divided have now been received. The Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Law have both approved the proposition. The Faculty of Medicine propose an important modification to the effect that a candidate in the First Examination must obtain 50 per cent. in each of the two subjects if he fails in one subject only, and must obtain 60 per cent. to be exempted from re-examination in one subject only. They further propose that in the second and final L. M. and S. examinations, a candidate must obtain 60 per cent. in order to be exempted from re-examination in any subject. It is gratifying that the Faculty of Medicine has gone no further than this towards accepting the theory that candidates who are unable to pass an examination as a whole, should be allowed to do so in compartments. As it is, the University tests for medical degrees are below the standard fixed at Home, and in fact are not recognised there—as candidates find to their cost when they proceed to Edinburgh, Aberdeen or London to complete their course of training for the profession. If the University cares to so lower its tests for the legal profession as to allow men to enter it who cannot pass an examination save in instalments, the candidates themselves will be the principal sufferers, for the marketable value of their legal advice will decline. But in the realm of medicine and surgery the case is very different, since an inadequately qualified medical man is a positive danger to the lives of his unsuspecting patients. The Faculty of Engineering has refused to take even so cautious a step backward as that which the doctors have agreed upon, for they have expressed the opinion that the proposed change is undesirable. It remains to be seen whether a majority of the Senate will take the same view when these resolutions of the Faculties are considered at the meeting fixed for Monday, June 29. The only other business of importance before the meeting will be the consideration of the report of the Syndicate in regard to the report of the "Examination Reform Committee" referred to them by the Senate some time ago with the request that the Syndicate would "place before the Senate in due form such resolutions as may be necessary to enable the Senate to carry out the several suggestions contained therein." With this request the managing body of the University have found themselves unable to comply, and they report they cannot frame a resolution embodying the recommendations of the "Examination Reform" Committee. The fact that the syndicate has pronounced against this scheme as well as against Mr. Ranade's proposition is significant. In a University where Fellowships are conferred more as a mark of honour to prominent citizens, than as a proof of academical distinction, the Senate should be extremely reluctant to introduce changes and so-called "reforms" to which the members of the Syndicate, acting under a sense of their responsibilities, are opposed. We hope this aspect of the situation will not be lost sight of when the debate on the question of "lowering the fences" is resumed.

THE death of Sir James Browne on the eve of his retirement has removed one of the best known of the able band of men who commenced their service in India just after the administration had passed from the East India Company to the Crown. During the century of its existence Addiscombe sent forth many cadets who have added lustre to British rule in India, but very few of them will leave behind a more enduring name than the administrator who has just died in harness. He was one of those warrior statesmen who proved in their own experience that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. He had only been in India a short time when he had a taste of active service on the North-West Frontier, in the campaign against the Mahsud Waziris. Three years later—the interval having been spent in construction work along the Attock Peshwar Road—he joined the Yusofzai Field Force, and was present at every action throughout the Umbeyla Campaign. He was, subsequently, employed in constructing frontier forts and other defensive works, and it was then he obtained the insight into the character of the tribesmen, which proved of such great value when the time came for him to succeed Sir Robert Sandeman in Baluchistan. With the exception of some months spent at Roorkie as Assistant Principal of the College, the deceased Royal Engineer was for some years exclusively employed in the Public Works Department as Executive Engineer in the Lahore Division, in the Kangra Valley Road Division, and in the Julunder Division. A mere list of the roads, bridges, buildings, and other public works which were carried out under his supervision during this period would occupy a considerable space. In carrying out these duties, as was remarked at the time, he showed himself possessed of a rare combination of theoretical skill and practical talent. Much of the work was done in districts where he was exposed to considerable danger of attacks from unfriendly tribesmen. But he was so markedly successful in conciliating the men of the frontier, and inspiring in them by peaceful methods a respect for the British Power that in 1877 Lord Lytton transferred him to Quetta as a Political Officer "to keep the door of the Kakur country open." In this capacity he did much to aid the success of British arms in the Afghan campaign, for without a shot being fired he succeeded in inducing the tribesmen not to interfere in any way in our dispute with the Ameer. The deceased Major-General after superintending the Western Extension Survey, and serving in the Punjab Public Works Secretariat, went to Egypt as Commanding Engineer to the Indian contingent. In this capacity a great deal of arduous and responsible labour fell to his share, and he was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. On return to India he was appointed Superintendening Engineer of Military Works, and superintended the construction of the Hurnai Railway. The rapidity with which this work was completed was without doubt one of the most remarkable engineering achievements ever performed by the military works department in India, and that is saying a great deal. For three years in the capacity of Quarter-Master-General in India he was associated with his old schoolfellow, Lord Roberts. Last, but by no means least, Sir James Browne has filled the responsible post of Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan since the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, to whose great accomplishment in building up and consolidating British power in that Province he has been enabled to put the finishing touches. Like his predecessor, he was master of that Oriental diplomacy which overcomes tubulent, wayward, and fickle tribes with firmness, good humour, tact, and insight. More than thirty-eight years of arduous service in trying climates as soldier, Administrator, and Political Officer undermined his splendid constitution; and just as he was looking forward to a period of comparative retirement at Cooper's Hill, his remarkable career has been closed at the age of fifty-seven. His death deprives the Queen-Empress of one of her ablest, most experienced, and trusted servants in India, and will be widely and deeply deplored.

THE Transvaal Green-book had been anticipated in so many of its details, that its appearance at Home failed to create any great sensation, and has not, as some of the Boer authorities probably hoped, diminished the disappointment felt there, that the Reform prisoners were not treated with greater leniency. It appears that the President himself, as might have been expected from his action throughout the whole business, was all along inclined to mercy, but was overruled by his Council, and especially by the new Vice-President, General Joubert. That a great deal of deference should be paid to the opinion of the Boer Commander-in-Chief is perhaps not to be wondered at in a country situated as the Transvaal is, where every man is a soldier. The version given by Mr. Phillips in the correspondence impounded by the Transvaal Government of his famous interview with Sir Henry (now Lord) Loch is very different from that volunteered by the latter to the House of Lords a few weeks ago, and some persons think that a further explanation from his Lordship is required. The *Daily Chronicle* indeed calls upon him to make some reply to Mr. Phillips' statements; but so far Lord Loch has remained silent. As to the disclosures about Major White's investigations with respect to the best means of capturing Pretoria that is an old story; but Mr. Phillips' confidential statements to Mr. Beit on the subject of bribery that would be necessary (it must be remembered that the correspondence took place in 1894) is interesting from more than one point of view, and so also his admissions that the Uitlanders after all were not thirsting for the franchise. Says Mr. Phillips:—"I have no desire for political rights, and believe that, as a whole, the community is not ambitious in this respect." Writing in in August 1894, Mr. Phillips remarks:—We do not want any row. Our trump card is a fund of £10,000 to £15,000 to improve the Volksraad. Unfortunately companies have no secret service fund." As the result of this exposure, one Boer judge has been suspended, and it is said that the correspondence has been carefully edited so as to prevent higher officials being exposed. Apropos it is interesting to read what the *Hospital* has to say on the subject of the treatment of the Rand prisoners, who have now been, happily for them, liberated. Our contemporary asks its readers, in the light of the common principles of civilisation, what was actually taking place at the Pretoria gaol with regard to the prisoners. For several months past the gaol surgeon and official appointed by the Government of the Transvaal, had repeatedly condemned to the authorities the sanitary condition of the gaol. The political prisoners of the Rand were kept in "small and unhealthy sheds." Each prisoner was allowed 150 cubic feet of space to live and sleep in, and no more. In English prisons from 800 to 1,20 feet are allowed for each prisoner, and that in prisons where, not political prisoners, but common felons are immured. In the worst days of the Bastille, and in the filthiest prisons visited by Howard in England and the Continent more than hundred years ago, it was seldom that such limited space as this was accorded even to the very vilest. These miserable cells at Pretoria, writes our contemporary, are not ventilated; they have not even windows, but only "small holes" in the wall, which let in hardly any fresh air, but only continuous draughts, almost more dangerous than the foul air generated in the cells themselves. The political prisoners for beds were supplied with "straw mattresses," and these placed not on bedsteads, but on "bare soil," which, as the surgeon simply adds, "is very unhealthy in wet weather." If the condition of things was so bad as is described, there can be little doubt that the comparatively brief incarceration will have told more upon the constitutions of these men than would years' confinement in an English prison.

AT the annual general meeting, in London, a few days ago, of the Theosophical Society in Europe, a friendly greeting, we are told by our London correspondent, was sent to the Indian Theosophical Society. The former numbers two hundred and thirty-one members, and possesses thirteen lodges "at work." The chairman, a Dr. Keightley, referred in touching terms to the Sainted William Q. Judge, who it seems is "at last free to devote himself with an ever-more fiery energy to the work he loved" in conditions, we suppose, where there are no Mr. Garretts to write articles on "Isis Unveiled." William Q.'s successor in the leadership of the Esoteric Section of the Society is an American lady, one Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, whose position, according to a New York journal, is the same as that held by the immortal Madame Blavatsky. She is, in fact, the leading Theosophist of the world, not even excepting poor Mrs. Besant. Particulars of the lady's age and weight are even given by the candid American journal. "She is," we are told, "about forty-five years of age, and weighs about two hundred pounds." She bears a striking resemblance to Madame Blavatsky, but is not, thank heavens! a Mahatma. "It has been the custom by many people to refer to her as the Mahatma. She is an adept, and between the two degrees there is a wide gulf of difference. In the occult sphere of Theosophy there are three stages: The Mahatma is the highest. Next comes the Adept, one who is an adept in the understanding of the deeper mysteries of nature. Chela, the last degree, is the term given to the pupil of an Adept. To the Adept class belongs Mrs. Tingley." She is about to take a "tour of the world in the interests of Theosophy," and in the company of a party "in the list of which," spitefully obverves a lady journalist, "the name of Mr. Tingley does not appear." Evil be to her who evil thinks. Perhaps the second Mrs. Blavatsky is a widow.

ADVICES from Gujerat show that some heavy showers have fallen in various parts of the province, and the weather has cooled down considerably.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Adam Smith, one of the Municipal Auditors, who was but recently appointed, which took place in Poona on Saturday last. Mr. Adam Smith was a Major of the Poona Volunteers and a Government pensioner.

WE learn that Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in Baroda, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. Mr. Dalal is a hardworking and energetic officer of the British Government, whose services have for some years past been lent to the Baroda State.

The goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd May 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 284,144 maunds and Rs. 1,16,040 in the earnings.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Home Secretary in the Government of India, takes three months' leave to England in July, and the officiating appointment will go to Mr. H. S. Cotton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who is returning from privilege leave about the time that Mr. Hewett starts. The appointment has been so generally anticipated that it is sure to be approved: as will also be Mr. Cotton's equally probable promotion to the Assam Chif Commissionership in the autumn.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 16th May, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 96,827, and for goods, etc., Rs. 84,919, making altogether Rs. 181,746, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 174. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were R. 1,76,175, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 169.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 6th June, 1896, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 90,500 and for goods, etc., Rs. 133,000, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,24,000, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 266-10-8. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 225,626-10-10 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 268-9-8.

IT is stated that there is every likelihood of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., succeeding the late Major-General Trevor as Chairman of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The appointment would be a good one as Colonel Lindsay, who is now the Deputy Chairman, was Agent in India for many years.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes almost immediately to carry out the much-needed improvements in the Calcutta General Hospital. This subject was brought up by Mr. W. B. Gladstone in the Bengal Legislative Council recently, and he advocated the introduction of several changes in the administration of this institution.

MR. J. B. Fuller, whose services were recently lent to Egypt for a year in connection with settlement work in that country, left Cairo for England in May, and will return to India in October. It is understood that his efforts in Egypt have been most successful.

DURING May imports into Calcutta from foreign countries continued on a large scale. The total increase in value was nearly twenty-eight per cent. All imports of cotton goods were greater, the rise in value being considerably over forty-one lakhs. There were larger receipts of railway materials and salt, while treasure rose in value from under two to ten lakhs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURTON, whose appointment as an Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, was recently mentioned as probable, has been posted to Rawalpindi, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, who is officiating as Assisant Secretary in the Military Department.

THE Secretary of State has appointed the following Sub-Committee for the Imperial Institute, to deal with the Indian collections, correspondence, &c.:—Sir Steuart Bayley, President; Sir George Birdwood, Sir Alec Wilson, Sir Owen Burne, and Sir Charles Bernard, Members; and Mr. Royle, Secretary.

THE International Telegraph Conference assembles at Buda-Pesth in about ten days, delegates from all countries who are parties to the Telegraph Convention will be present. The rules, regulations and tariffs affecting national and international telegraphs will be discussed and settled, and it is expected that considerable reductions in tariffs will be made.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPENING OF TRADE ROUTES TO CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce waited upon Lord Salisbury, and asked the support of Government for making trade routes to China either by building or guaranteeing Railways.

Lord Salisbury replied that he was unable to assist any Railway outside British territory, but that if a powerful and solvent company was formed, Government would do their utmost to assist in the carrying of the Railway to the edge of British territory, and that done, there was not the slightest doubt the line would be able to penetrate foreign territory whenever desirable.

TELEGRAM FROM THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO THE BRITISH NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Emperor William has sent a telegram to the members of the Institute of British Naval Architects, who were lately visiting Hamburg and Berlin, in which he hopes that the cordial reception given to them in Germany has proved to them that blood is thicker than water.

STATEMENT BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY REGARDING EGYPT.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, in reply to a question, said that Dongola was the present objective of the Nile expedition. He would not, he said, pledge the Government to a forward policy beyond Dongola, this or any year; but he would not consider Egypt had been made duly safe until her flag was floating over Khartoum.

His Lordship added that the Sirdar Kitchener had a free hand to Dongola, but was instructed not to go beyond there.

His Lordship, in conclusion, warmly praised the conduct of the Egyptian troops in the late engagements.

THE M. C. C. BEATS AUSTRALIA.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has beaten Australia by an innings and eighteen runs.

THE RISING IN CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that several skirmishes have taken place, but the results are unknown.

BRITISH TARS AT ROME.

ROME, JUNE 13.

One thousand British blue jackets from the fleet at Civita Vecchia visited Rome to-day, and were cheered immensely by the crowds in the streets.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The papers here welcome Lord Salisbury's speech, in the House of Lords, on Friday, as showing the cordial relations existing between England and Italy.

LI HUNG CHANG.

BERLIN, JUNE 12.

Li Hung Chang arrived here to-day, and had a most imposing reception.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

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DEATH OF SIR JAMES BROWNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Sir James Browne died this morning. He will be buried with full military honours this evening. The Viceroy has conveyed by telegram his deepest sympathies with the relatives of the deceased. The sad news has been received with much regret in Simla, where Sir James was well known. Mr. Crawford continues to officiate until the end of October.

DEATH OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITOR OF BOMBAY.

POONA, JUNE 13.

Major Adam Smith, of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Auditor of the Bombay Municipality, died, this morning, at the Sassoon Hospital Poona. The deceased was formerly Deputy Pay Examiner in the Finance Office, but retired from the Service towards the close of last year, and was appointed Joint Auditor to the Bombay Municipality out of no less than sixteen candidates, his claims to the post being considered pre-eminent by the special committee appointed to consider the applications. Deceased came here from Bombay a week ago, suffering from general debility, but it was not known that his illness was serious, and his death has come suddenly and unexpectedly. He joined the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteers on its formation in 1877. He always evinced the greatest interest in volunteering, and was an excellent shot.

JUNE 14.

Further particulars state that deceased was suffering from apoplexy, following complaints brought on by meeting with an accident in the streets of Bombay, being struck by the shaft of a vehicle while passing the Victoria Terminus. He was buried last evening. The funeral started from the Sassoon Hospital at 5-30, headed by a firing party of a hundred rank-and-file and the Band of the Poona Volunteers. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage of the 16th Field Battery, and was covered with the Union Jack and flowers, large numbers of friends and relatives following. The service was conducted by Rev. J. Horne. At the conclusion of the service the firing party fired the usual three volleys. The staff of the Finance Office, including Colonel D. Macpherson, Controller of Military Accounts, were present. The Military Pay Offices were closed on Saturday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, JUNE 14.

In the criminal proceedings of assault, severely injuring by stone, and riotous behaviour on the public road, instituted by Mr. Rahimtoola Valji, a merchant of this city, against Nanji Abhram, the jail-bird, who was on a former occasion in a Samvat year 1936 fined Rs. 4 in a case of fighting, and in 1893 was sentenced to imprisonment for the offence of rioting and threatening the fouzdar, Mr. Dolatrai Jaishanker, and who was also accused in the Bhanji case, the 1st First Class Magistrate, Mr. Vithaldas Mancharam Pakhvasa, delivered his judgment on Friday, the 12th instant. The magistrate, after ably discussing the merits of the case, severely remarked on the conduct of the prisoner, who has proved himself the author of all the petty dissensions in the Khoja, community, and the enemy of peace to all residents of this place. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default of fine to undergo two months' further rigorous imprisonment, and to give two bails of Rs. 500 each for his good conduct for two years.

ESCAPE FROM POONA MILITARY PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

Three military men, at present confined in the military prison at Wanowrie, made their escape last night. Their names are Private Mercer, South Lancashire; Private Stone, King's Own Yorkshire; and Private Berry, Middlesex Regiment. It appears that some natives had been employed inside the prison making cots, when one of the prisoners possessed himself of a fret saw, belonging to one of the workmen, and cut a portion of a door. They got the store opened out, took a ladder, with which they scaled the wall of the prison, and escaped. They are in prison dress, and hiding somewhere in the neighbourhood of Poona. Scouts of the 2nd Bombay Lancers are out to endeavour to capture them.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor from Calcutta Madras and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 14.

N. L. Prinz Regent Luitpold and O. L. Orient, from Australia arrived.

Mail steamer Piken, from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dholleras	3 1-8
The Manchester market has been firmer.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	31 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	80,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,500	"
" Imports of Cotton	24,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
Stock of Cotton	976,000	"
" Surats	54,000	"

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO THE SOUDAN.

RETURN OF THREE TRANSPORTS.

THE hired Transport Chyebassa, under the command of Captain R. P. Parkman, was the first vessel to return to Bombay from Suakin. She arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon. The Chyebassa left Bombay, on the 21st May last, with nine officers, two warrant officers, sixty-eight men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, 230 followers, 195 ponies, thirty-eight mules, and thirty-eight chargers. The passage was a fine one except on the 27th May last, when rough weather was experienced and the troops became seasick. The vessel arrived at Suakin, on the 31st May last, and was made fast to her moorings at 1 p.m. Two and a-half hours later, a large number of prisoners of war were brought on board, and the work of disembarkation commenced, and was completed at 7 p.m. The troops encamped on the bank of the harbour, while the officers went to the quarters, provided for them in the town. The weather at Suakin has been very sultry from the hot winds blown across the desert. One of the sights of the town viewed with painful interest by the soldiers was a large cemetery, near the entrance of the harbour, containing the graves of men who fell in the campaign of 1885. On the 29th May, when nearing Suakin, the Military officers entertained the ships' officers at a dinner, and the usual toasts were drunk of her Majesty the Queen and of the Expedition. The following evening the ships' officers returned this hospitality with a dinner. The Chyebassa made a very quick passage, but the Warren Hastings, Nurani and Vadala had reached Suakin the previous day. The Chyebassa left the port on her return voyage on the 4th June, and the vessel was piloted by Commander F. M. Barwick, R.I.M., to the entrance of the harbour. She called en route at Aden on the 7th instant, leaving on the same day for Bombay. She experienced very heavy monsoon weather, shipping heavy seas all the way after leaving Aden. Immediately on her arrival in port a large throng of carpenters and coolies were taken on board from the Government Dockyard, under the supervision of Messrs. Watson and McCullock, to remove the water-tanks and the fittings that were made for animals, etc., which work was completed on Saturday night. The vessel has now been paid of.

The tired Transport Goa, under the command of Captain H. B. C. Plummer, was the second vessel to return to Bombay. She arrived in port, at 6 p.m., on Saturday, and entered the Prince's Dock during the night, and afterwards proceeded to the Merewether Dry Dock for usual repairs. She had carried 6 officers, 190 troops, 101 followers, 28 non-commissioned officers and clerks, 76 mules, 110 sheep, 9 bullocks, and 7 horses. After leaving Bombay, on the 22nd May, she had a very fine passage, except on the 26th May, when she experienced strong winds with high sea, which moderated next morning. The weather was very sultry in the Gulf of Aden, but when the vessel entered the Red Sea, north-westerly wind decreased the temperature considerably, and everyone on board felt refreshed by the change. After passing Jab-el-tir Island, the wind changed considerably, and there were north-westerly swells. The Goa anchored off two Islet Reefs in the southern passage, some 31 miles from Suakin, at 3-30 p.m., on the 31st May, and proceeded to Suakin next morning, arriving there at 8-20 a.m. Had the vessel proceeded the previous evening, it would have been too late to enter the port. Immediately on arrival the troops were disembarked, and they were encamped in quarantime Island for the time being. The Field post office and officers at once proceeded to the town, to make our postal arrangements. A large number of coolies and convicts and the troops were engaged in unloading the stores, which was finished on the evening of the 3rd instant. The weather was very hot during the day with dry winds but it was delightfully cool at nights. The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings made several trips with troops on board to Trinkital, where they were landed, and the troops then marched to Sinkat, about 17 miles inland. The Goa left Suakin on her return voyage with mails for Aden, on the 4th instant, at 1-30 p.m., arriving at the above port on the 7th, at 6 a.m. After landing the mails, and taking in coal and water, she left the port at 1-10 p.m. the same day. From Aden to Bombay the vessel had moderate to strong winds, dull cloudy weather with rain at times and heavy south-westerly sea up to within 250 miles of Bombay, when the wind and sea decreased. A large number of coolies and carpenters have been engaged by the Government Dockyard authorities to remove the fittings, and the vessel has been paid off. The Goa is advertised to leave here for Zanzibar, &c., on or about the 19th instant.

The Transport Vadala, under the command of Captain P. L. Wadge, has also returned from Suakin, reaching Bombay during the forenoon of yesterday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	14	12	8 p.m.	...	13
Suez	14	12	40 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th June, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	2
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	19	...	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE ALL-NIGHT SITTING AND AFTERWARDS.

PERHAPS the intervention of the Whitsuntide holidays may, notwithstanding the provokingly bitter cold East wind, have softened the feelings of politicians, but whatever the cause, the events of this day week at Westminster have exerted no such indignation as previous demonstrations of a similar kind have done, and even our foreign critics always on the pounce, as Mr. Healy would say, have abstained from diatribes on the decay of Parliamentary manners amongst "those perfidious Englishmen." The leading journal, moreover, which always shows itself anxious for the reputation of Parliament, does its scolding gently, and is perhaps a trifle too indulgent. "There seems," it says, "to have been little real bitterness on either side, although Sir William Harcourt at a later period again did his best to work himself up into a condition of histrionic wrath. The House appears to have preserved a perfect good humour. It was interested in the revelation that the resources of the kitchen were exhausted, and tickled by Sir James Kitson's pathetic reference to 'the many anxious homes' awaiting their absent lords. It laughed at Mr. Broadhurst's suggestion that even half-an-hour's rest to Mr. Chaplin would constitute a national benefit, and at the Chairman's curt observation that Mr. Logan had expressed his opinions on the rating of building land once or twice before." Why it should have laughed at Mr. Lowther's "curt observation" it is difficult to understand, for surely there is nothing unusual in an honourable and garrulous member repeating himself. That in fact is one of the things that makes life in the House of Commons unbearable to all but the hopelessly dull, and it is no laughing matter. The action of the Opposition in regard to what they, with an utter disregard of Mr. Chaplin's sensitive feelings, call the Landlords Relief Bill has called attention once more to what will happen when the House comes to deal with its seventy pages of amendments to the Education Bill. The younger and more fiery spirits on the Ministerial side are eager for the adoption of closure by compartment, and the Liberals, looking at the matter from a purely party point of view, would only be too delighted if the Government would provide their opponents with such a useful weapon of attack. This is seen by the more sober members of the Unionist party, and some weighty protests against this "odious device," as the Marquis of Lorne describes it, are being made. Professor A. V. Dicey heads the opposition. The contest for the maintenance of the union is not over. To resort in 1896 to that method which every Unionist denounced without ceasing from 1893 to 1895 is in his opinion to "insure the political wane of unionism." He reminds his friends of what happened not so very long ago. One Unionist speaker after another denounced the use of the "guillotine," and brought down the cheers of public meetings by exhibiting copies of the Home Rule Bill, which made patent to the eyes of his hearers that some of the most important of its provisions were passed without discussion. "Where," he asks, "will the Unionists be at the next General Election if every Radical orator can take up a copy of the Education Act and point to section after section which has been passed through the House of Commons without debate?" Lord Lorne calls attention to the fact that no small portion of the amendments have been drafted by supporters of the Government, and suggests that these might be diminished by agreement on some principle. He then proceeds to recommend that all educational grants should be given *per capita*, so that secular proficiency should have an equal reward in all schools however managed. This, as the *Times* says, practically amounts to a proposal to substitute a new bill for that introduced by Sir John Gorst, and now, this morning, Mr. Courtney comes forward with a suggestion that the Government should actually consent to withdraw their measure for the present Session, and be satisfied by giving some additional aid to voluntary schools under a minute of the Committee of Council supported by an appropriation vote of the House of Commons. This remarkable suggestion is not very likely to be carried out, unless the situation becomes vastly more perplexing than it is now, but these protests from the Liberal Unionist camp certainly increase the difficulties in the way of the Government, and will probably prevent them entering upon the heroic course recommended by their more ardent supporters. Lord George Hamilton was the "star" at a Unionist gathering in Strond on Tuesday, and in the course of his speech he almost wept tears over the fact that for the first time in Parliamentary history a leader of the Opposition has associated himself with obstructive tactics. Mr. Balfour, if he still remembers the glories of the Fourth Party, must have smiled when he read the lamentations indulged in by his colleague of the India Office, and Sir William Harcourt, as the manifesto he issued a few days ago shows, is not only unrepentant, but glories in his shame. Mr. Redmond, of course, has something to say on the subject of last Friday's proceedings. His line of business just now is not obstructive, so he has no hesitation in denouncing a "policy of exasperation" pursued by a "small knot of Radical cranks." As for the hated Mr. Dillon, his action was of course due to anxiety to rehabilitate himself in the opinion of the Nonconformists. Whether if that was his object he has succeeded I cannot say, but the Nonconformist outcry against the Irish party, which from the first was mainly confined to noisy ministers and religious newspapers under their influence, seems to be dying away.

KABUL AMMUNITION.

I recently mentioned that according to information received in this country, the Ameer of Afghanistan seemed bent on transforming Kabul into a miniature Woolwich Arsenal. Shortly after the House of Commons reassembles Mr. Bhownuggree will ask Lord George Hamilton whether his attention has been drawn to the statements of one of your up-country contemporaries to the effect that a large illicit trade is carried on in ammunition between the regular Afghan soldiers and the tribesmen in the Hindu Kush, and that during the Chitral campaign a consignment of Cabul-made ammunition was sent into Bajour from the Sipah Salar's camp beyond Asmar; also that as regards Martini-Henry rifles the tribes had an abundant supply of cartridges, the majority of which had not come from India; and, whether any measures can be taken by the Government of India, through the Amir, to check or prevent such transfer of munitions of war to the tribesmen.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

Lord George Hamilton mentioned, the other day, that minutes regarding the re-arrangement of the above duties were recorded by two members of the Council and by himself, adding that if Sir William Wedderburn moved for those documents, they would be laid upon the table. Sir William has acted upon this hint, and we shall shortly know what the two members of the Council referred to thought of the decision come to. Lord George seems proud of the solution arrived at, and never loses an opportunity of declaring *urbi et orbi* the admiration he feels for his own handiwork. He even regaled the provincial audience he addressed the other evening, much to their edification, with a defence of his policy, urging that the compromise effected is absolutely fair, both to Lancashire and to India. Methinks the Secretary doth protest too much. "What Lancashire really desires, Lancashire in the end generally gets, at all events in part." This very true statement appeared in a leading article in last Tuesday's issue of the *Times*. The remark was applied to the Lancashire demand for continuous sittings of the High Court in Lancashire, which a Committee of her Majesty's Judges are to consider, but would have been equally applicable to the recent "settlement" of the cotton duties.

INDIA AND THE ACADEMY.

India is better represented amongst the sculpture at this year's Academy than in the picture galleries. The full-sized model of Mr. Henry Bates' equestrian statue of Lord Roberts, which adorns the quadrangle, makes every Londoner who sees it envy Calcutta. I cannot say that anybody grudges the City of Palaces Mr. Hams Thornycroft's statue of Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley (whose name is mis-spelt in the official catalogue!), for although it is a good likeness, the spectacles and the frock coat make it common place. Sir Stewart is a very tall man, and the statue would have been immensely improved if he had been represented wearing the toga. Nearly facing the model of Sir Stewart Bayley's statue is the marble statue of Lord Reay by Mr. H. R. Hope-Pinker. It is not without merit, but it is not Lord Reay. I had to consult the catalogue to see whose statue it was. From one, and only one, point of view could I catch the slightest resemblance to the features of Lord Harris' predecessor. There is a statue of the Rev. William Miller, C.I.E., by Mr. John H. M. Furse, but whether it is a good likeness I cannot say, as I do not know the distinguished Scotch clergyman by sight. Mr. Harry Bates' marble bust of the Marquis of Lansdowne struck me as being an excellent piece of work, and the same sculptor's bust of Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., should please the friends of the author of "Rhymes of Rajputana." Mr. Van Ruith shows one picture this year. It has been reproduced in the illustrated weeklies, and is styled "Pisa Maidens." The maidens in question are bathing *in puris naturalibus*. I do not know what the British maiden thinks of it; but that eccentric person has much to endure at this season's exhibition in Burlington House. There are nude subjects staring at one in every corner, and there is hardly even one that a transatlantic *nonveaux riche* would care to take back with him to his palace in New York. As to the collection generally it is the worst I have ever seen at the Academy, and that is saying a good deal. Of the fifteen hundred pictures on the walls, or to be accurate 1,584, there are probably not a dozen that anyone with the least pretensions to artistic taste would care to see a second time. What has come over our artists? *Truth* and other papers growl because her Majesty has employed a foreign artist to paint her a picture of the Czar's Coronation; but if our own countrymen are content to produce mere pot-boilers, and pot-boilers that cannot give them twenty-four hours' serious thought, no wonder they are passed over. Perhaps the example set them by a distinguished artist, a man of brains and skill, has been contagious, and English painters have been attacked by the fever of Stock Exchange speculation. If so, that would explain a good deal.

THE RONTGEN RAYS.

For the first time, in London at any rate, the recent great photographic discovery has been utilized in one of our criminal courts. The other day, a man was tried at the Old Bailey for firing upon his wife, who by her conduct had given him great provocation. The doctor who attended her in the hospital traced the bullet in the woman's hand by means of the X rays, and produced a photograph showing the position of the missile. There is much talk of a telegram received from New York two days ago reporting that Mr. Edison by coating the interior surface of a Crookes' tube with crystals of a new fluorescing substance, has succeeded in causing the X rays to change to light. No heat, it is explained, is generated, the whole electrical energy being transformed into light. If Mr. Edison really has accomplished this feat he has solved a problem that has been exercising many minds, namely, how to cheapen electric light. The saving of electric energy, if the generation of heat in corbons can be avoided, will be enormous. It is calculated that at present upwards of 90 per cent. of the energy is expended in heat before the point is reached at which the glow gives us brilliant light. As the *Daily News* points out, this economy of energy has been the dream of electricians, and that only this week it was predicted by Professor Silvanus Thompson that we should ere long hear that the dream had been realised. On Wednesday, that paper published an article upon the relationship between the X rays, and the radiant matter by which our countryman, Professor Crookes, produced fluorescence in one of his tubes nearly twenty years ago. On intercepting the rays by a metal cross inside the tube, the shadow of the cross was produced on the fluorescing glass. Professor Crookes discovered that the shadow of the aluminium cross was fainter than that of another metal, but had not the good fortune to perceive then, as Rontgen has done since, that there was in this radiant matter some constituent ray powerful enough to penetrate the metal—aye and the non-conductor glass itself. Therefore, as the *Daily News* observes, Rontgen has a fair claim to the X rays, whatever they may be; but the rays which produce the fluorescence are certainly the Crookes rays. Each day something fresh is learned about the possibilities of the new photography. This morning intelligence reaches us from Berlin that the General Electrical Association claim to have succeeded in so improving the Rontgen tubes as to render it possible for the internal structure of the head, the larynx, and more especially the action of the respiratory organs and heart, to be observed direct on the fluorescent screen. The practical demonstration that is promised at the Surgical Congress will be awaited with much curiosity.

OUR VISITORS FROM INDIA.

I find the following in the London letter of to-day's issue of the *Manchester Guardian*:—"Although, fortunately for the peace of mind of the officials of the India Office, there is no Shahzada in England this year, a pretty considerable number of prominent Indians are now on a visit to Europe. They include, besides the young Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk, who rode with the Prince of Wales at the trooping of the colours, Mr. B. M. Malabari, the well-known social reformer of Western India, and Mr. Ghanasham N. Nadkarni, of the Bombay Bar; while the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who broke his journey to attend the coronation ceremonies at Moscow, will shortly arrive. Mr. Nadkarni, with one of the judges of the Bombay High Court—Mr. Justice Jardine,—will officially represent the University of Bombay at the Kelvin jubilee in Glasgow next month. It may be interesting to mention in this connection that a brother of the Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk is at Eton. Nothing could be more gratifying than the desire that is being increasingly evinced by the princes and nobles of India to avail themselves of the advantages of Western education." The *Manchester Guardian* is quite right about the Nawab's brother being at the leading public school. Although the late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh's sons were educated at Eton, their father had almost ceased to be an Indian, and I believe that heretofore the authorities of that famous school have not been anxious to admit Indian boys, however eminent their parentage. I hope they are becoming more liberal-minded, and that they are taking a leaf out of the book of Rugby, where the same exclusiveness does not exist. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal seems to have been well received at Moscow, and he was one of the honoured guests at the magnificent banquet given by our Ambassador in honour of the Queen's Birthday. A curious incident is reported by one of the special correspondents who by the way included three gentlemen very well-known in India—Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace (*Times*), Sir Edwin Arnold (*Daily Telegraph*), and Mr. Charles Williams (*Daily Chronicle*). As all the laity, however illustrious, have to be uncovered in the Cathedral of the Assumption, the "Thokar Gondar," (as by an evident telegraphic error he is amusingly styled) removed his turban for the occasion. Like the sensible man he is known to be, he was not going to miss the sight for which he went to Russia. Li Hung Chang, the Turkish Envoys, and the Persian Minister did not see their way to comply with the rule, and consequently were, it is said, not admitted within the walls of the "sacred edifice." By the way, the said "sacred edifice" was much too small for such an important event. As may be supposed, crowds of journalists from all parts of Europe were in Moscow, but less than a dozen places could be found in the cathedral for representatives of the foreign Press. Of course, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace was one of these but he, poor man, for three mortal hours could hardly move hand or foot, and note-taking was, he pathetically says, physically impossible. The paragraph I have quoted omits the name of Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, who has come here on a mission to convert, not only the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure, but the British public, to the exclusion of military medicos from the civil branch of the Indian Medical Department, and who, if zeal is sufficient to obtain success, will not return empty-handed to Bombay. But I am rather afraid that Dr. Bahadhurji has an uphill game to fight, and that amongst English people generally he will find invincible indifference to his appeal. Tell it not at the Ripon Club, proclaim it not at the National Congress, that Dr. Bahadhurji went with a friend to a Conservative dinner at the Holborn Restaurant the other day, and that I saw Mr. Malabari a few hours ago entering the portals of the Constitutional Club. By the way, in looking over the division lists of the all-night sitting I do not observe Mr. Bhownuggree's name after the division on an amendment of Mr. Lloyd George. It looks as if the hon. member for North East Bethnal Green went home to bed. If he did, he is to be congratulated upon his good sense. Although Mr. Bhownuggree has not put down an amendment to Lord Geroge Hamilton's resolution on the subject of the Indian Contigent, he probably thinks that there are sufficient. He is, like the rest of us, opposed to charging India with the cost ordinary or otherwise of the expedition, and if an opportunity occurs, will say so in the forthcoming debate. I intended to have mentioned last week, but forgot, that a well-known Tory member of the high and dry type, Mr. Sydney Gedge, intends if a convenient occcasion arises this session, and the prospect is not very promising, to call attention to the action of the Government in employing Indian troops in the Soudan, and to move a resolution.

DEATH OF LADY BRADFORD.

Sir Edward Bradford, the respected Commissioner of Metropolitan Police and former Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, has, I regret to announce, suffered a heavy loss. Lady Bradford, who had long been an invalid, passed away on the 21st instant, at Chawton House, the home of her family in Hampshire. She was a victim of consumption, a malady that apparently was hereditary, as her brother, some ten years younger than herself, died of the same complaint at Mentone three months ago. Sir Edward and Lady Bradford were married in 1866, he then being a young political earning his spurs in Western Malwa. He has numerous friends, not only in Bombay, but in all parts of India; and these, I am sure, will deeply sympathise with him in his sad bereavement.

THE S.E.P.I.A.

The necessary formalities in connection with the incorporation of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art have now been completed, and the first meeting of the council under the altered conditions is to be held early next week. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, who has taken a certain amount of interest in the Society from its formation, will preside. Although Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Purdon Clarke, of the South Kensington Museum, and Mr. Vincent Robinson have, owing to a difference of opinion as to policy, retired from the management, all the other distinguished persons who have been connected with the Society throughout continue their support, and they have been strengthened by an infusion of new blood. So long as Mrs. David Carmichael remains honorary secretary, the operations of the Society will be vigorously carried on, and no opportunity be lost to promote its leading objects—namely, the maintenance of a high standard of Indian art and the education of the British public in the many excellencies of Indian artware.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

M. de Falbe; Col. S. Scott; Col. Capell; Deputy Inspector-General R. J. Sweetnam, R.N.; Major W. J. Hall; Mr. E. Armitage, R.A.; Mr. Henry Hersee; Dowager Countess of Enniskillen; Lady Whitworth; Lady Watkin; Lady Bradford; Hon. Lady Cotterell; and Mrs. Salis Schwabe.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of May 29, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Blackett, Major and Mrs
Butcher, Mr and Mrs, infant and child
Presley, Mr
Phillips, Mr F
Thomas, Mr J W
Varderveld, Mr C A
Varderveld, Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Audaien, Mr
Algie, Mr
Abdul Ali, Mr
Bhabhai, Mr A
Balfour, Mr
Buritam, Lt A
Duncan, Surgn-Major
Howsley, Mr J
Hewlett, Lt
Hurrey, Mr A E
Langley, Mr
McGregor, Mr A P
Manisty, Mr
Moore, Rev C
Martin, Col P F
O'Neil, Mr
Prendergast, Mr
Stewart, Mr G
Simpson, Dr W
Windham, Major

FROM ADEN.

Jago, Mr E
Jones, Mr W
Milne, Lt G
Smith, Major D

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to learn that my last letter on the subject has secured the attention of our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, and that he was good enough to bring the matter energetically before the Standing Committee, and that the Standing Committee have forwarded his letter to the Corporation with the recommendation to proceed forthwith with the work of improving and widening the road inquestion. Here I may be allowed to observe that, although the Bombay Corporation holds the first rank amongst the Municipal Corporations in India, in point of debating talent, civic wisdom, and foresight the really able Corporators can be counted on one's finger. The intellectual capacity of an average Corporator is not at all of a high order, and it has been more than once proved that most of the members may be classed more as followers, than as thinking actors on the Municipal stage. Mandvie ward is represented by eight members, and I am extremely sorry to say that many of them may be included in this class. Few members from this ward are endowed with sound education and culture. What does that question of forming a garden at Mandvie, which was brought some time ago before the Corporation, show? Does it not plainly show the incapability, especially of public spirit and speaking power, of some members representing this ward to have allowed the park to be formed at Babula Tank. Babula Tank is at a fifteen minutes' walk from Mandvie and as far as the Victoria Terminus. Who will say that the garden at Babula Tank is intended for Mandvie ward. It is known very well that a great income is derived by the Municiplity from this ward, and why should not the public of Mandvie be provided with a garden. A very large amount is being spent at Babula Tank for a park, and I see no reason why a garden be not formed at Mandvie. Most part of the people at Mandvie are merchants; so after working a whole day in cotton, grain, and other things it is necessary to recreate themselves for a few minutes. There is no place at Mandvie to walk about. I humbly beg to suggest some plots of land suitable for a park, and belonging to the Port Trustees. Mandvie ward includes a large portion of the PortTrust estate, and I believe that the Port Trustees will gladly part with one or two plots of land for the purpose. The plots are situated on the Frere Road, and are opposite to the Seamen's Institute. I humbly beg Mr. Snow to take this matter into his favourable consideration.

Mandvie is in a great want of market too: Bhuleshewar, Crawford, and other markets are at a very long distance, and having no fit place, the sellers of vegetables who sit here and there in the streets are always disturbed by the police. The market must be accomodated with a school for boys and girls, as Bhuleshewar, because in such a thickly propulated ward there is not a single school which is maintained by the Municipality. Though there is a school in the name of Mandvie, at Nakhuda Moholla, it is in a wretched condition. Under these circumstances I most respectfully beseech Mr. Snow and the Joint Schools Committee to put an end to that inconvenience, which the public of Mandvie have unceasingly suffered for a long time. I have been informed that Dr. A. G. Viegas is to bring this matter before the Corporation, and it is universally hoped that Dr. Viegas will be strongly supported. Lastly, I humbly request Mr. Snow to make some temporary improvements in the Musjid Bunder, near the Police Station, at once, because there have been some other accidents, after my letter on the 29th ultimo.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJEE HEERJEE KAYANI.

Mandvie, June 12.

THE LATE SIR JAMES BROWNE.

SIR JAMES BROWNE, Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan, whose death took place at Quetta, on Saturday, after a long and painful illness, has had a most distinguished career during the period of his service in India. He was the son of Mr. Robert Browne, of Falkirk, and was educated on the Continent and at Cheltenham. He was born on the 16th of September 1839, and entered Addiscombe in February 1856. The history of that famous engineering seminary shows that he obtained his commission in the R. E. on the 11th of December 1857. He landed in India in December 1859, and in March 1860 he joined the field force against the Mahsud Waziris, and for his services was thanked by Sir Neville Chamberlain. He joined the Public Works Department in June 1860, and for two years and a-half was employed on the Attock-Peshawur Road, when he built the Barra Bridge, and was engaged in construction of the tunnel drift under the Indus. Living exclusively among Afghans he acquired at this time a close acquaintance with their character, habits, and language. In 1863 he joined the Eusofzai field force, and was present at every action throughout the Umbeyla campaign. He was twice wounded, three times mentioned in despatches for distinguished conduct, and thanked by the Government. During the campaign he was constantly employed as an interpreter, being the first officer of the Indian Service who had passed an examination in Pushtu. For his services on this occasion he was promoted to Brevet Major, attaining his Captaincy seven years later. Leaving the Peshawar Road, and having twice been thanked by the Punjab Government, he became Executive Engineer of the Kohat Division, extending from Peshawar to the Scinde border until 1865, when he was employed in a trying climate and on dangerous work, building, with labourers from the frontier tribes, the forts intended for their own coercion; and for this work he was again thanked by the Punjab Government. After serving some months at the Thomason College at Roorkee, he returned to the Punjab as Executive Engineer of Lahore, and was thence transferred to Kangra, where he spent three years in camp, forming 120 miles of mountain road, and designing and building four larger bridges at Buneyr, Nigul, Dehree, and Durom, two being of brick, 140 ft. span, one of timber, 214 ft., and the last of concrete, 48 ft., all representative works of their class.

The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab remarked in 1869: "The design and the bold resolve to undertake such works as the Buneyr and Nigul bridges under such unfavourable circumstances are Lieutenant Brown's own, and are worthy of all admiration." The Chief Engineer in 1870 said: "The brick bridges over the Buneyr and Nigul rivers of 140 feet span are grand works. They reflect great credit on Major Browne, and will remain monuments of his constructive skill, and of great use to the country long after he has left it." The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab promoted Brown to Executive Engineer, 2nd class, as a mark of approval of his services in the Punjab. In 1869, he was thanked for the Dalhousie Road project, for the rapid completion of the barracks, and for the management of over 2,000 European soldiers working on the mountain roads, for whose movements, feeding, hutting, and employment he was wholly responsible. In 1871, he went home on furlough, and during his two years' leave studied railways and iron bridge work, both in Europe and America. Returning to India in 1873, he was employed in designing iron bridges of 300 feet span for the N.-W. Provinces, and the Jumna Suspension Bridge at Khalsie, with centre span 260 feet and two side spans of 130 feet, was constructed from his design. During 1874, he carried out an extensive scheme of water-supply for Dalhousie, which has proved successful, notwithstanding the great head of water (480 feet) on the pipes. The next year he designed a railway bridge of 820 feet span over the Indus at Sukkur, and the Director of State Railways stated that Major Browne "has shown himself possessed of a rare combination of theoretical skill and practical talent." In 1876, he was sent to examine a proposed line of railway from Sukkur to Quetta, and completely surveyed and laid out the first 70 miles of the railway, since completed through the desert to Sibi. He also submitted a reconnaissance survey of the then unknown Cutchee plain, and Mushkuf and Bolan passes as far as Quetta. In the then state of the frontier, such surveys had to be carried out with much exposure, labour and personal risk, as, for political reasons, it was necessary to dispense with escorts, and work alone.

Early in 1877, the deceased administrator was summoned to Simla, and after some interviews with Lord Lytton, who availed himself in view of coming troubles, of such information as he possessed, Sir James was ordered to Quetta as a Political Officer under the Foreign Office. His instructions were summed up in the remark: "Col. Browne is to keep the door of the Kakar country open." He had to induce the Kakar tribes not to interfere in the coming Afghan war, to form an English party amongst them, to make friends with their chief men, and exert personal influence over them. He had to travel alone for two years in the Murree country, and on the Kakar and Quetta frontier, collecting information about railway and military routes, running many risk, and leading a life of privation and exposure. The result was that, at a cost to Government of Rs. 5,000, the Kakar tribes never fired a shot at, or annoyed, our advancing troops, all the way from Sibi to Kwaja Amran. Whilst employed on political work, he had to carry out the duties of Ssuperintending Engineer; and at a critical time, before the arrival of reinforcements, to put the Quatta Fort, then quite indefensible, into its present state of security. On war breaking out, Browne was appointed Political Officer to Sir Donald Stewart, and had to act as Political Engineer and Commissariat Officer, and to do much of the Intelligence and Q. M.-G. Department besides. He was thus frequently placed in the forefront of the Army, as when, with eight sowars, he occupied the Fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, the day before our advance guard came up. Through his Ghilzai workmen he maintained such friendly relations with the Ghilzai tribes, as to enable us to procure provisions, and keep up postal communications between Khilat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar without assistance from the Military authorities. Brown also helped to raise the Ghilzai coolie corps which constructed the gun-road over the Khojak Pass. For these services he was mentioned four times in despatches, and was nominated a C.S.I. General Sir M. Biddulph thus wrote: "Your services to me were invaluable, and your previous study of the topography language and people facilitated these explorations in a most marked degree. Again, in the Khojak, your adventurous spirit came to our aid, when you were sent on a flying reconnaissance with a very small escort and brought me back sketches and information which led to our, at once, determining how and when to apply our working parties. How it was you and your parties were not cut off, and barbarously murdered, I to this day cannot understand. We were again associated together on the famous march from Pishin to Derajat via Bori in 1879 * * * * but I do not think it has ever been clearly pointed out that you were the mainspring of all the discoveries in these parts." The Adjutant-General in India wrote: "Lieutenant-Colonel Browne has a happy manner with natives, and to great familiarity with the language and customs adds a cool courage which carries them through many difficult positions.

Sir James Browne returned to England on furlough, after having been continually on reconnaissance, or active service, on the North-West for over three years and a-half. After the disastrous battle of Maiwand, he volunteered for service, but was too late. When in England, Sir James was officially sent for by Lord Hartington (now the Duke of Devonshire) and Lord Northbrook, who utilized his local knowledge in deciding the question of the retention of Kandahar. On December 15th 1880, the deceased officer read a paper on "The retention of Kandahar and the defence of the N.-W. frontier," before the East Indian Association. On return to India, he was ordered to take charge of a railway reconnaissance survey in the Central Provinces, through some of the worst country in India, and for his rapid and satisfactory work, received the thanks of the Government of India. After serving for two months as

Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, in the Punjab, he went to Egypt as Commanding Engineer to the Indian contingent, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. During that campaign a good deal of engineering work was done in repairing damaged railways; as also in constructing new lines. He was twice mentioned in despatches, received the Medal and Clasp, Khedive's star, third-class of the Osmanies, and was nominated a C.B. After serving till November 1883 as Deputy Inspector-General, Military Works, Browne was ordered to commence the Hurnai Railway, and the whole length of two hundred miles was completed on 14th March 1887. A full account of this work is to be found in General Porter's History of the Royal Engineers.

The late Major-General while employed on this work, had the rank of Brigadier-General, commanding a force of some three thousand troops; and was entrusted with the protection of the railway and of the most advanced frontier then existing in India, for more than two years and a-half. Brigadier-General Browne was greatly eulogised for his energy and devotion, skill and courage, and was on the 1st January 1888 nominated a K.C.S.I. In May 1887, Browne went on furlough, and two years after having been offered the post of Quarter-Master-General of the Army by Sir Frederick Roberts, took up that appointment on the 1st May 1889. Three years after, i. e., in May 1892, Sir James Browne, on the death of Sir Robert Sandeman, was appointed Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, a post which he held with credit up to the time of his death. His services as Quarter-Master-General were highly eulogised by Sir Frederick Roberts. For the last four years, Sir James Browne had been serving in Baluchistan, and had been doing right good service. It is an anxious and important post and involves plenty of hard work; but from the work he had already done in so many capacities, he was considered safe not to fail in carrying on these duties, and this anticipation was signally fulfilled. His administration will be remembered, amongst other things, for the deposition to the Khan of Kelat. It may be mentioned that Sir James Browne obtained his bvt.-majority in twelve years and a-half, was a bvt.-colonel under twenty-four years' service, and obtained his C.B., many medals, and a good service pension for military works in the field. He was nominated, as stated above, a C.S.I., for political works on the end of the Frontier, and a K. C. S. I. for Civil Engineering work in connection with the Hurnai Railway. The following details of this last work will prove interesting. Orders for the commencement of the railway in earnest were given about 1st July 1884, and on the 17th March 1887, the engine ran right through from Sibi to Durwaza, Quetta, Killa, Abdulla and Gulistan, that is, 225 miles made in thirty-two months and a-half without a single diversion or unfinished tunnel or bridge except at the Pishin Lora. In 1864 he married Alice, daughter of Mr. C. Pierson, and sister of Major W. H. Piersen, B.E.

It is officially announced that Mr. H. S. Barnes, at present officiating as Secretary in the Foreign Department, has been selected to succeed to the vacancy which will be caused by Sir James Browne's death. Mr. Barnes has had in all some fourteen years' experience in Baluchistan, and known the country and people thoroughly, and no better selection could have been made for the appointment.

THE PARSEE RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

THE trustees of the Parsee Punchayet have framed a memorial to be sent to H. E. the Viceroy-in-Council after adoption at a public meeting of the Parsees to be convened shortly, on the subject of trusts made by charitably-disposed Parsees for the perpormance of certain religous ceremonies after their death. The memorial was prepared on the requisition of a number of Parsees made to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet's funds. An influential committee of the prominent and leading members of the community was appointed to consider the draft memorial before it was sought to be adopted at a public meeting of the community at large. A private meeting of the members of the committee was held on Saturday evening at the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution to consider the memorial and to amend, if possible, certain clauses which have been objected to on the ground of their being irrelevant. The meeting, which was not open to the representatives of the Press, was attended by about fifteen members of the Provisional Committee. The trustees of the Parsee Punchayet were conspicuous by their absence. The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who has been appealed to to assist in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the much vexed question, was present, in response to the earnest desire expressed on all hands, and he was called to the chair.

Mr. Jivanji Jamshetji Mody, in explaining the object of the meeting, said that the recent decisions of the High Court making the trusts for the performance of Baj-Rojgar ceremony null and void had caused the greatest consternation possible amongst the orthodox class and also agitated the minds of the educated Parsees. A requisition signed by a class of wealthy and educated Parsees was made to the punchayet to memorialise the Government of India praying for the framing of a Bill to validate the trusts. The trustees had accordingly framed a memorial which would have to be adopted by a public meeting of the community, but to secure unanimity, the draft memorial was placed before them for consideration, and they might make any alterations, additions or substractions which they might think fit. Mr. Jivanji then read the opinion of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the solicitors of the Punchayet, on the subject. He then read a letter from Dustur Peshotan Byramji Sanjana, who sympathised with the movement, but was unable to be present owing to ill-health. He also read several issues raised by the Trustees. The committee was appealed to settle the issues, which were: (1) Whether it was expedient or advisable to memorialise the Government on the Bag-Rojgar trust-deeds. (2) If so, what must be the form and terms of the memorial. (3) Whether the Government of India would entertain such a memorial. There were several other issues of the like nature.

The chairman then said that it was futile to enter into a religious controversy which would do good to nobody. The difference of opinion in religious matters ought not to be allowed to enter in their movement, because both parties had their honest convictions of opinion and adhered to them with great tenacity and rigidity. It was difficult to settle which side was right. He then dwelt upon the legal aspect of the subject. He pointed out that unless they conclusively proved that such trusts were for the benefit of the community, the law would not recognise them, and the Government of India would decline to legislate as they desired and make these trusts valid. He suggested that the discussion should be confined to pointing out the utility of the trusts to the whole community. Much discussion then ensued on the lines suggested by the chairman, but no definite result was arrived at, since the Hon. Mr. Mehta drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that it would be useless to stretch a point in favour of their argument which must be conclusive. Dastur Jamaspji having undertaken to prove by the assistance of *Avshta* from the sacred books that these trusts were for the general benefit of the community, the meeting was adjourned.

Last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Mansookh, the well-known Parsee author and lecturer, addressed a densely-packed meeting of Parsees on the subject of Parsee religious trusts. He dwelt on the ancient and time-honoured usage by which Zoroastrians had a religious duty imposed upon them of remembering their deceased relatives in prayers and the observance of certain rites and ceremonials. Such ceremonials were closely connected with the basis of their faith, and we deeply rooted for many centuries in the hearts of its professors. Any interference with their observance would be an innovation which was sure to wound the religious susceptibilities of all orthodox Parsees. The lecturer spoke with an eloquence born of his own deep religious convictions as an orthodox Zoroastrian; and his sentiments found an echo, which was expressed in the oft-repeated applause of the audience, which was composed mainly of orthodox Parsees. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings of the evening, and at their close a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

THE SCOTT HOSPITAL AT PALANPUR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, JUNE 8.

TO-DAY was observed as a holiday by the Agency and Durbar offices. The occasion was the performance of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Scott Hospital. A large shamiana was pitched up on the site where the hospital is to be constructed. The site is conveniently situated near the Agency Jail and Police Lines, not far from the bungalows in which the Political Superintendent and his assistant reside. It has been given free by the Palanpur Durbar. Early this morning all the elite of the town, including his Highness' Bhayats, Nobles, Patawats, and officers of the Agency and the Durbar, had arrived in their holiday dress to the shamiana, which was finely decorated with flags, festoons and evergreens, and so were the approaches on all sides. Among the elite there were present: Kumar Shri Husain Mohammed Khanji; Kumar Shri Jabardast Khanji; Rao Bahadoor Gunesh Gungadhar, Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent; Rao Bahadoor Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved, Chief Minister; Rao Sahib A. S. Tambe, Head Clerk; Mr. Motilal Ruttonji Sheristedar; Dr. Wadia, Vihari Pahad, Khanji and others. Exactly at 7 o'clock, Colonel Jackson, accompanied by his Highness the Diwan Sahib and his two sons, viz., Princes Tale Mohommed Khanji and Yaver Hussein Khanji drove up. The Imperial Police troops, under Mr. Coghill, Police Superintendent, and his Highness' Body-Guard sowars paraded and presented arms as soon as the occupants of the said carriage alighted. After all had taken their seats, Mr. Himatlal, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Zilla, to whom the work of planning the hospital building, &c., and the construction thereof have been entrusted, opened the proceedings by delivering the following speech:—Colonel Jackson, your Highness the Dewan Sahib, and Gentlemen,—I beg to be allowed to say a few words before commencing the business of the day, though I am afraid I shall not be able to do justice to the occasion, and though I very much wished to see the opening of the proceedings entrusted to abler hands than mine. I have every reason to congratulate myself on having this opportunity of giving a short description of the building of which the foundation-stone is to be laid this morning and of showing the respect and admiration, the public have for the worthy officer whose name it is to bear. As you are well aware, we have met to-day to do honour to the memory of our respected and late lamented Political Superintendent, Colonel Scott, who evinced throughout his entire service special interest in the welfare of the Chiefs and people placed under his care. Whether employed in Kathiawad, Mahikantha or Palanpur, he devoted his attention to the good of the people and to works of public utility. At Gondal he had a very difficult duty to perform whilst the State was under British management during the minority of the Chief of that State. There was a number of abuses to be remedied, and the tact and perseverance with which he carried out many administrative and other reforms in the shape of improvements to communications, &c., and turned it into a model State in Kathiawad reflect the greatest credit on him. His noble qualities both of heart, and head were noticed not only in the performance of his civil duties, but he also rendered conspicuous service to Government in the field whilst employed in the Military Department, and, in short, he was all around a very good officer, whose services were acknowledged by Government on several occasions. But as our native saying goes, "those who are wanted here are wanted above,"—his life was cut short while he was still hale and healthy, and had before him a very useful career. He was of a very amiable disposition, and was popular with all classes, both European and Native. He was kind, courteous, and considerate, and gave the people a patient hearing, and did all he could to redress their grievances; and all who have had the good fortune to come in contact with him will remember him for a very long time to come. The Chiefs and people of this Agency are under very great obligation to him, and I have much pleasure to mention here that they of their own free will have come forward to show their regard and esteem for him by subscribing liberally towards perpetuating his memory, and I think all present will agree with me in saying that the memorial could not have taken a better form than that it is decided that it should take, viz., of providing means for the relief of suffering humanity, as the late Colonel was always particularly anxious, amongst other things, to do the best he could towards meeting the sanitary wants of his charge. I think I ought not to omit to mention here that the people of this Agency are greatly indebted to those who took the initiative in this movement, and were instrumental in having the present project carried into execution. Shortly after the receipt of the sad news of Colonel Scott's death in 1893, the Chiefs and admirers of his abilities and noble qualities took steps to raise a fund for perpetuating his memory, and a handsome sum of about Rs. 20,000 was collected before the middle of 1894—a fact which itself proves the popularity and good work of the late Colonel. The accompanying is the list of subscribers to this fund, and I have much pleasure in making a special mention on the present occasion of the munificent subscription and free grant of building site made by his Highness the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur. Early in 1895, the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, was requested to prepare a suitable design for a hospital, and three alternative proposals were submitted by him, and as funds were limited to provide the accommodation it was originally intended to allow, certain additions and alterations were made in the original proposals, and the designs now laid on the table, and approved by the medical and sanitary authorities were finally sanctioned by Government, who have very liberally remitted, as a special case, the usual estimate percentage charges for undertaking by its officers the construction of this building—which will provide the following accommodation (1) Hospital, which will contain a dispensary 24×18, an operating room 18×16, a ward for males 27×18, and a ward for females 18×18, together with a small ward for special diseases, with necessary store rooms, lavatories, &c. The wards provide accommodation for 12 beds or indoor patients. (2) Assistant Surgeons' quarters, consisting of 3 main rooms, each 15×15, with two bath rooms each 12×8, enclosed from the rear verandah. Necessary accommodation for servants, cook rooms, stables, &c., has also been provided. Owing to limited funds the designs have not been prepared with a view to architectural pretensions, and though they are plain and are to be carried out in a substantial manner with pucka brick and lime masonry with an ordinary tiled roof, they are sure to form an ornament to the town. Now, Colonel Jackson, your Highness the Dewan Sahib, and gentlemen, I am a believer in destiny, and consider it very auspicious that this meeting is presided over by out present Political Superintendent, Colonel Jackson (a personal friend of our late Colonel) who is also very popular, and takes, like him, a deep interest in the welfare of those whom Providence has placed under his charge; and the ceremony performed under such happy circumstances at the hands of a very kind and liberal officer is sure to lead to satisfactory results. In conclusion, I beg to apologize for trying the patience of the assembly and taking too much of their time, and to request Colonel Jackson to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the hospital, which is to be called the Scott Hospital and to express my hearty wish that it may have the desired effect of rooting out diseases and sickness from the Palanpur Agency.

Rao Bahadoor Gunnesh Gungadhur having read the Gujarati translation of the above speech, Colonel Jackson, assisted by H. H. Sir Shermohammed Khanji Saheb, repaired to the spot, where the foundation-stone was to be laid. This piece of ceremony was closed by Colonel Jackson declaring the stone to have been well and truly laid. The party then returned to the shamiana to listen to the following speech delivered by Colonel Jackson:—Your Highness and Gentlemen,—I am very glad that we are at last able to meet together for the purpose of giving effect to the long cherished idea of having a memorial of the late Colonel William Scott. Mr. Himatlal has described how the desire arose to have a memorial of that lamented officer and how the Chiefs and Talukdars of this Superintendency so readily subscribed the money required for it. The lead in that generous movement was taken by his Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, closely followed by his Highness the late Nawab of Radhanpur, and here I may, at once, fairly say that if it had not been for the generosity of these two first-class States, this project must have fallen through, or at any rate have been confined within much more modest limits. When it was resolved to devote the money thus raised to the establishment of a new hospital for the Superintendency and the Railway servants his Highness the Dewan again came forward with an offer of a site for the building free of rent. This is another important matter of assistance in carrying out this design. There has been some delay in selecting a suitable plan and in harmonising the views of the Public Works Department with those of the Medical Department, but now all preliminaries have been settled, and that able engineer, Mr. Himatlal, is about to commence the actual construction. The time of the year is not the most favourable for him, but we may be certain that under his direction the work will be successfully carried out, and in as short a time as possible. While thanking Mr Himatlal for his remarks about myself, I agree in thinking that it is very appropriate that I should perform this office to-day because I was for nearly 30 years the intimate friend of the deceased officer, and am able to speak with authority about his strength of character, his earnestness and love of justice, which made him always the champion of right against wrong. Colonel Scott's personality was distinctly one whose influence was felt. He was a man who could make a thing grow where it was not growing before. His urgent and hearty manner was such that he was sometimes enabled to do good to people who did not even wish that good should be done to them. His life was a round of unceasing official labour, unseen by the world, but appreciated by the people among whom, and for whom, he worked, and in whose memory he will live. With respect to the utility of the work which we are inaugurating to-day, I think we need have no misgivings. There is plenty of room in this country for more hospitals. The extension of medical relief is a pure and unmixed benefit to the people by whom it is every day becoming more appreciated. It is true that the Vaids and Hakims still have a good practice but they have not kept up their ancient knowledge of pharmacy on any system, and in surgery they are of course quite deficient. They must gradually give way before trained medical science. I am glad therefore to think that the name of my old friend's is to be connected with a benevolent institution which has for its object to cure, to mind, to put to rights, and to send away happy, because these are the very things that he himself aimed at doing in his own useful lifetime. I wish to thank publicly all the subscribers to this memorial for their liberality, and especially his Highness the Dewan and his Minister, Mr. Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved, for the assistance they have given in carrying out the object of the subscribers. Success to the Scott Hospital!

The Gujarati translation was read by Rao Sahib Anuntrao Sadashivrao Tambe, Head Clerk, for the benefit of those among the audience who did not understand English. This being done, Rao Bahadoor Dullabhji Dharamshi Ved, Chief Minister of the Palanpur State, stepped forward, and with permission of his master, his Highness the Diwan Sahib, addressed the assembly in the following words:—Colonel Jackson and Gentlemen,—At the bidding of his Highness, I rise to speak a few words. The late lamented Colonel Scott, whose cherished memory we have assembled here to-day to perpetuate by connecting his name with the hospital to be constructed on this spot, and of which Mr. Himatlal has already given us a graphic description, was our Political Superintendent for several years, and had during his tenure of office endeared himself with all the classes of people who came in contact with him. I need hardly say that the original idea of connecting with this hospital Colonel Scott's honoured name emanated from, and was proposed to, Colonel Salmon, by his Highness, whose old and staunch friend Colonel Scott was. We have the Scott Girls' School in the town to keep fresh and green amongst us the memory of the deeply regretted Mrs. Scott, who was a polite, social and kind-hearted lady, and now we are going to have a hospital in her good husband's name. These two institutions combined will transmit to posterity the sweet memory of a couple, the like of which we shall seldom see. This gives his Highness, and I believe to all present here, a rare and unfeigned pleasure. Let us wish from the bottom of our hearts every prosperity to the Scott Hospital, the auspicious ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of which Colonel Jackson has just performed; and let us also hope that it may prove most useful to those who may seek medical relief there in the merit thereof going to contribute to bless the departed soul of him who while discharging his stern duty bore a genuine love for us all. Gentlemen, I will not take your valuable time by dilating upon the sterling qualities of Colonel Scott, for most of us had a personal experience of them. I, therefore, conclude by tendering his Highness' and my own best thanks to you, Colonel Jackson, for the kind mention you have been pleased to make regarding him and me in your able and learned speech.

Mr. Odhavji Ghellabhai, Appeal Judge, Palanpur State, read out the translation of the above speech, after which the usual distribution of pan-sopari, otto, and garlands took place, and the assembly dispersed, much delighted to have partaken in a highly interesting ceremony, the object of which was to do honor to their once highly popular Political Superintendent, the late lamented Colonel William Scott.

OPENING OF A SCHOOL IN HYDERABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On the 10th of June, the very interesting ceremony of the opening of the "Sir Salar Jung Memorial Zenana School" took place in Nawab Mookurang-ud-Dowlah's palace, under the distinguished patronage of Lady Mookurrum-ud-Dowlah (Nooroon Nissa Begum Sahibah), H. E. the late Sir Salar Jung's eldest daughter, who very generously wishes to devote a part of her time and wealth for the cause of female education in Hyderabad. The school opened with twelve young begums, and there is a promise for as many more attending the school after the Mohurrum is over. Lady Mookurrum-ud-Dowlah read a very appropriate address on the benefits of education, etc. The address was loudly applauded by the begums and ladies present, after which the daughter of the late Nawab Mooneer-ul-Mulk, a young begum of twelve years of age, Kurimoon Nissa Begum, who, under the wise supervision of her aunt, is being thoroughly educated in English, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, etc., and who is expected to pass her middle school examination next year, presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers to the Lady Patroness. Mrs. d'Arbigny de Chalus next in a few words strongly advocated the necessity of educating women. She very justly remarked that "women govern the world," and the ignorant woman's power and sway "behind the purdah" was often very disastrous. Zeibun Nissa Begum (now Mrs. d'Arbigny de Chalus) has been for nearly twenty-five years in the Salar Jung family, where she is held in great esteem and affection. She has faithfully dovoted herself to the interests of that family. Lady Salar Jung (Senior), honorary president of the school, owing to a severe attack of asthma, was unable to preside at the ceremony, and she deputed her younger daughter, Lady Baihram-ud-Dowlah, to express her regret for not being able to come and to convey her best wishes for the success and prosperity of the school. This pleasant ceremony ended with refreshments and flowers being offered to the ladies present. Then all went over to Lady Salar Jung's palace, to express to her their disappointment at her absence, especially as it was caused through ill-health, and with the usual "Salam Alaikum" all parted, happy to have witnessed such a promising ceremony.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHIEF OF SHEHR AND MAKALLA.

HIS HIGHNESS Awadh-bin-Oomer Alkayati Sultan Nawab Jung Bahadur, the Chief of Shehr and Makalla, who has been staying in Bombay for the last few days, left yesterday morning for Aden by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamship Sydney, in company of his grandsons, Badshah Mea and Golab Mea, and attended by seven followers. A guard-of-honour of fifty rank-and-file belonging to the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry was drawn up at the Victoria Dock with band and regimental colour, under the command of a Native officer to receive his Highness on his arrival at the pier head. Mr. F. A. Spencer, Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, was present to receive his Highness on behalf of the Bombay Government. A large number of Mahomedan merchants, including the following, had assembled at the pier head to see the Chief off:—Messrs. Rehmoobhai Allana, Abdullabhai Lalji, Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji, Goolam Hoossein Allana, Fazulbhai Joomabhai Lalji, Naserbhai Abdulla, Moulvi Abdul Kadur, Dostmahomed Allana, Sallebhai Datoo, Abdulla bin Mohosin, Vallabha Datoo, Goolmahomed Meherallibhai, Jafferbhai Hajibhai, Karamallibhai Cassum, and others. About a-quarter to 10 o'clock his Highness accompanied by his son, Oomer bin Ahmed, and the grandsons, drove to the dock, where on alighting the Chief was received by Mr. Spencer, the guard-of-honour presenting arms and the band playing. His Highness and his grandsons were decorated with floral wreaths by some of the gentlemen present. Such floral compliments were also paid to Mr. Spencer. Having acknowledged the compliment, his Highness walked on board the steamer, in company of his grandsons and the followers. A salute of twelve guns was fired from the Saluting battery to announce the departure of the Chief of Shehr and Makalla.

A LECTURE ON PERSIAN PROSODY.

ON Thursday last, before a meeting of members of the Anjumane Elmiye-Farsi, presided over by the Persian Consul-General, Mirza Mahomed Bebhbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, Munshi to the Anjuman, delivered an interesting and learned lecture on the various forms of Persian poetry. He commenced with a treatment of "Harmony" in poetry, which comprises (1) The art of conveying the meaning, (2) The choice of words, and (3) Ornate diction. The various forms of poetic composition were next described, which come under the following heads:—(1) The "Fard," or a single distich, conveying a complete sense. (2) The "Rubaee," or Quatrain, in which the first three lines prepare for the fourth, which generally contains an epigramatic point. (3) The "Musammat," or verse in stanzas, comprising the "Mukhammas" and the "Musaddos," that, is poems of five-line stanzas and of six-line stanzas. (4) The "Band," or stanzas with a chorus, the latter consisting of one rhymed couplet, the rhyme being different from the pervading rhyme of the stanza. The "Band" comprises the "Tarjeea-Band" and the "Tarkeebe-Baud," the former of which has the same chorus repeated after every stanza, and the latter has the chorus changed. (5) The "Masnavi," or poem in rhymed couplet. (6) The "Ghazal," or ode, in which the first, the second, the fourth, the sixth lines (and so on) have the same rhyme. The "Ghazal" treats of love, divine philosophy, description of beauty, &c. (7) The "Kasseedeh," or eulogium, similar in form to the "ghazal," but very much longer. The lecturer gave copious illustrations from Hafiz and other poets, and after reading a "Kaseedeh," composed by himself in honour of the new Shah, Muzaffar-ud-Din, concluded his lecture.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

DAMAUN NOTES.

AN IMPORTANT JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is seldom that the spacious hall, which is the seat of the highest judicial authority in the city of Damaun, the District Court, is overcrowded. On Wednesday, however, the court presented a scene which will not be forgotten for a long time by the vast number of spectators as well as persons connected with the court. The occasion which attracted a crowd of respectable persons of different castes and colour was a judicial enquiry, which had excited a very considerable interest in the community of Damaun owing to its being the first of its kind in the records of the court, and happening to concern the conduct of the highest judicial officer of this place, it was held under the following circumstances. About four years ago, charges of misappropriation of Government timber, of the value of upwards of eighty thousand rupees, in contravention of the terms of the lease granted by Government to cut only Kita trees in the jungle, were preferred by the Public Prosecutor against Mr. Manoel Sebastiao Vas, an advocate reputed as being possessed of exceptional talents, the sternest energy, and indomitable resolution, and Emilian Mendonca, Claudino Manoel de Souza, Bhana Patel, Maneklal Hurgovan, and two military sepoys (the last two of whom were to be tried under the Military law), and warrants were issued for their apprehension. All the accused gave substantial bail for their due appearance at the trial, which for one cause or another has been delayed until now. As the case, however, became ripe for hearing before the District Judge, Mr. Francisco Antonio da Veig, Mr. Vas sent in on the 28th March last a petition of suspicion, stating that since a year and nine months there existed "a profound enmity notoriously and publicly known" between him and the said District Judge, that there was no necessity of stating particular facts in as much as such enmity appeared in the processes of the records of the court, and the Judge had admitted it publicly and privately; that under these circumstances and taking into codsideration the human organization, it is quite possible that at the trial of the charges against him there will not be on the part of the Judge even involuntarily that degree of serenity which is undispensable in a Judge, for Mr. D. S. Ferreira in his Commentary on the Civil Procedure Code (Portuguese) says "enmity and spite as a rule exclude serenity and impartiality indispensable in judgment;" and praying that the hearing of the suspicious should take place before Mr. Giava, the Assistant Judge, and not before Mr. Francis Moniz (who always acts in the absence of the District Judge) as there was great enmity publicly known also between him (Mr. Vas) and Mr. Francis Moniz. The petitioner named fourteen witnesses on his behalf.

The District Judge, Mr. F.A. Veig, filed his written answer on the 16th April last, stating that according to law it was incumbent upon him to answer the Petition of Suspicion; that it is determined most positively in law by Article 294 of the Civil Procedure Code "that one who alleges suspicion is obliged to specify facts which constitute enmity" for the very reason that it gives opportunity to the respondent to accept the facts or refute them by means of documents or witnesses; that the petitioner intentionally and maliciously did not follow the law and for this reason the petition is "inepta" (unfit), because it comes to a conclusion without establishing the premises; that he was not a friend of the petitioner, and that during the last two years he has been in this city he saw Mr. Vas twice only, and that too in virtue of his office, because he had no motive in seeing him; that he considered him with indifference shown publicly, especially in regard to several suits to which he is a party, and he asked the Arbitration Court in inquiring into the suspicion to take cognisance of the processes and other appendages in the criminal case; that it is evident that the petitioner alleges deadly enmity publicly and notoriously known against him (Mr. Veig) but that is no reason to suppose that he (Mr. Veig) was his enemy; that the enmity must be reciprocal otherwise it is no enmity; that for the ingenious confession the petitioner has made against him, he would with maximum generosity even pardon him for the evil which might have been caused to him; that he could cite various instances indicatve of his benevolence towards the petitioner, but would not do so as it would prove to be tedious; that as to the prayer that the suspicion would be heard before Mr. Giavao, the Assistant Judge, and not before Mr. Francis Moniz, Mr. Giavao was a witness for prosecution in the criminal charges against Mr. Vas, and was thus incapacitated from hearing the suspicion, and even if petitioner has enmity with Mr. Moniz, the law has already laid down by article 293 of the Civil Procedure Code that the petitioner cannot make allegations against a Second Judge.

It devolved therefore upon the Officiating Judge Mr Francis Moniz, to hold an enquiry after the nomination of one arbitrator by each of the parties, the petitioner and respondent, and an umpire by him. The petitioner nominated Mr. Manoel Theodoro Peixoto, a second class Government engineer as the arbitrator on his behalf, while the person nominated by Judge Veig, having declined to act, Mr. Moniz appointed Mr. Crecencio F. Monteiro, Assistant Head Clerk in the Treasury, as the arbitrator, on behalf of Mr. Veig and Dr. Emigdio Jacob de Souza Procinca. as the umpire. The judicial enquiry took place yesterday before the court, constituted of the two arbitrators, the umpire, and presided over by Mr. Francis Moniz. Mr. Pedro Manoel de Souza Franklin, barrister-at-law, who had come specially from Goa, watched the inquiry on behalf of Mr. Veig.

Seven witnesses were examined on behalf of Mr. Vas, they having been in the first instance formaly interrogated by Mr. Kashinath Ghanesham Serwaikar, the escrivao (clerk) of the Court, and then by the two arbitrators and the umpire, and occasionally by the learned Judge. Mr. Moniz, who had often to interpose to prevent irrelevant questions being put to the witnesses, inadmissible documents being put in and Mr. Vas having any voice in the carriage of the proceedings against distinct rules in that behalf. The evidence of all the witnesses except one was to the effect that they had heard in the city that the Judge Veig bore inimical feelings towards Mr. Vas, and that there was enmity between them. The sixth witness, however, went to the length of averring that about two years ago the said Judge had expressed his ill-will towards Mr. Vas in the presence of certain respectable persons, none of whom was, however, called to corroborate this witness. It may be stated here that, according to the Portuguese law, hearsay evidence is admissible in a judicial hearing, though it is for the Judge to attach what weight he may deem proper to the same.

On behalf of Judge Veig, ten witnesses, most of whom were men of high position and respectability, were called, and they deposed to Mr. Veig being a delegado (Government Advocate) at the District of Bicholim in Goa for six years, and when, on being promoted to the post of the District Judge at Damaun, he left Bicholim there was a great public demonstration testifying how highly Mr. Veig was esteemed by the people of that District; that Mr. Veig could not possibly entertain inimical feelings towards Mr. Vas inasmuch as Mr. Veig in a charge preferred against Mr. Vas of being found drunk on the public road showed his impartiality by declining to make even a prima facie case against him, that on the case of the alleged misappropriation of over 80,000 rupees Mr. Veig had accepted bail for Mr. Vas in the low sum of Rs. 5,000 only, that while interrogating Mr. Vas as an accused in the jungle criminal case, a chair had been offered to him; that privately or publicly they never heard Mr. Veig saying anything against the character of Mr. Vas, but on the contrary he acknowledged him to be a very intelligent advocate, and he regretted that he had involved himself in several criminal cases; that during the time of the political feuds at Damaun even the Governor or any high official knowing the independent character of Judge Veig would not venture to influence him in favour or against any person.

After all the evidence had been taken, the arbitrators and the umpire adjourned to an adjoining room to consider their decision, and at 5 p.m. the umpire agreeing with one of the arbitrators announced the decision of the court by a majority, to the effect that on reading the proceedings of the jungle criminal case filed by the Public Prosecutor against Mr. Vas and others, and the Petition of Suspicion filed by Mr. Vas, indicating that there existed a profound enmity publicly and notoriously known between Mr. Vas and Mr. Vieg, and having procceeded with the trial they took evidence offered by both parties. That the evidence of witnesses on behalf of Mr. Vas alleges enmity without assigning any reasons whatever for such supposition, simply stating that they had knowledge thereof because it was publicly spoken, does not merit any credence in justice. That the witnesses cited by Judge Veig being men of position deposed uniformly that Judge Veig was not an enemy of the petitioner, but on the contrary affirm that the magistrate (M Veig) having to take cognisance of different cases in which Mr. Vas is an accused acted with impartiality and moderation, which are the said magistrate's characteristics, and even at times made himself agreeable to the petitioner, not only in suits filed against him. but even in the petitions filed by Mr. Vas. Considering that all the wtnesess uniformly attest to the integrity, high character, want of bias and prejudice shown by the magistrate while carrying on his magisterial, duties and also considering that some of the witnesses affirmed that Mr. Veig was incapable of harbouring the least sentiment of vengeance and bias in the performance of his functions, as there had been nothing in his antecedents to warrant such a supposition derogatory to his magisterial character, the court adjudged that suspicion alleged against Mr. Vieg had not been proved, and ordered the petitioner to bear the costs of the court and seals, and mulcted him with a fine of fifteen thousand reis (equivalent to Rs. 37-8). The dissentient arbitrator made a special minute, stating that, according to his conscience and appreciation of evidence given by the witnesses, he cannot agree with the decision arrived at, but found the enmity between Mr. Vas and Mr. Vieg proved. That some of the witnesses depose to the existence of enmity, some that they know nothing about it, and others that they had heard contrary to it, while the sixth witness states that over or about two years ago, while he was at the house of Mr. Sorabji Shet, where there were also present Mr. Diogenes, Mr. D'Costa, Assistant Judge Martin, and Judge Veig and other persons, Mr. Veig was told by several persons that Mr. Vas commanded very powerful influence over the people of Damaun when Mr. Vieg remarked it was the people's fault that they did not file cases against Mr. Vas, as in that case the matters coming before him he would teach a lesson to Mr. Vas. That according to his (dissentient arbitrator's) conscience, and according to what the witnesses have deposed, enmity between Mr. Vas and Mr. Veig has been proved, and he thought, as other people did, that where enmity exists it excludes serenity and impartiality, which are most essential for those who are in charge of the sacred office of judging and sentencing.

MATRICULATED SCHOOL-MASTERS IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A pretty long time has unavoidably elapsed since I wrote my letter on the subject of "matriculated school-masters" in Sind. Withal that, I think that the subject cannot be considered too stale to write upon at any moment until reform is made. "Practice" should understand that I am not insensible of the fact that graduates are men of by far superior education. Undoubtedly they are able to teach higher standards. But, on the other hand, matriculated teachers should not all be denounced as unfit to teach higher standards because they do not hold the degree of B.A. There are many to be found among them who by their experience and private study have made themselves able to teach higher standards satisfactorily. Instances have been given where they are still doing such duty with credit. Under these circumstances the tendency "at present" of preventing them from getting charge of higher standards without their showing their demerit for the same is hardly justifiable. It should be defined what standards they are considered incompetent to teach. It makes no difference to them if they are not entrusted with the charge of higher standards, but pay is the subject of their anxiety. It is high time that rules should be framed by the Director of Public Instruction on the following points:—(1) Whether any check should generally or in special cases be put in their getting charge of higher standards in High Schools. (2) What should be the grounds rendering such check necessary. (3). When such check is generally put, or, in other words when matriculated teachers are not given charge of higher standards for no fault of their own, whether or not it is just to allow them to continue getting promotions in pay uninterruptedly. (4) If they are not suffered to get their promotion in pay uninterruptedly, should not some limit be prescribed for their salary?

It will be seen that no grudge is held against gradutes getting charge of higher standards, but what is desired is that along with graduates, matriculated teachers of long service, ability, and experience should be enabled to rise in pay and be saved from starvation. Is it not a principle of consistency that when graduates supersede matriculates in high schools, matriculates should get preference over non-matriculates. That is not, however, the practice, especially in the Inspectors' line. Heaven knows according to what principle or method changes in the Educational Department are made. Authorities should either stick to examinations or take into consideration merit and ability. If the former principle be adopted then let no non-matriculate enter the Inspectors' line. Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectorships should then be reserved for matriculates. My statement about supercession of matriculates of long standing by newly employed graduates seems to be questioned. A reference to the Directory will dispel such misgivings. May I inform your readers that even when certain posts held by matriculates are vacated by them by their retirement, or such other reason, they are not again allowed to be filled by matriculates. A case of the kind has occurred about three months since in the Hyderabad High School on the retirement of a matriculated teacher, by name Mr. Hurjiwandas Guna, drawing Rs. 60 per mensem. Here, though the Educational Inspector in his annual Inspection Report for the previous year ending about a month previously had expressed his highest satisfaction, among others, of the work of matriculated teachers, and the Head-master of the said school had recommended matriculated teachers under him for promotion as a reward for past work and encouragement for the future, no thought was bestowed to the cause of matriculates by the "Saheb." Experienced and able matriculated teachers might also have to be superseded by those who have remained any short time in the Arts College without any the least experience of teaching. A case of the kind was to take place in the Shikarpur High School. But thanks to Mr. Nowrosji Pajingar, Head-master of that school, who fearlessly and frankly opined that the inexperienced P. E. or plucked P. E. (I don't remember which) would be too incompetent to teach the Final class, the Educational Inspector withdrew his proposal. It is now to be hoped that some good to experienced and able matriculated teachers of long service will come out of the controversy going on in an influential paper like yours. That matriculated teachers should be rotten on Rs. 30 or 40 per mensem for years together means starvation. With such low wages no respectable man can maintain himself and his family with anything like decency. The cry of low wages can only be responded to, if there is sympathetic Government, one which is a lover of

JUSTICE AND GENEROSITY.

Shikarpur, June 8.

TEMPERANCE CO-OPERATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Recently a lecture on Indian Temperance was delivered by a well-known European gentleman of position. Mr. Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, the chairman of the meeting, laid great stress on the need for active work. He said that the "Samajie Parished" had been in existence for about eleven years. Year by year it passed resolutions against alcoholic drinks. In December last, while moving a similar proposition, Dr. Bhalchandra spoke in forcible language. But so far as I am informed, no active steps seem to have been taken during this long period save platform orations. In April last, the "Sanadun B. D. Maha Parished" came into existence, and at its first conference did the same. I understand, however, that it has sent paid trained agents in the mofussil, to arouse public opinion against the use of spirituous liquors. This is a good beginning, no doubt. Mr. Pitale remarked that these two institutions are diametrically opposite to each other on many burning social questions. But they are quite in agreement on this point. The chairman also threw out a hint to the effect that the secretaries of these two "Parisheds," viz., Messrs. M. G. Ranade and B. B. Pitale, and their committees should meet and devise means to co-operate with the Indian Temperance Association, a cosmopolitan body, and should make a united grand effort to check the evil. If strict measures were adopted to exclude persons educated or otherwise who are victims of this vice from political and social gatherings and meetings, they will have a salutary effect.—Yours, &c.,

June 12. VASANTRAO N. MOROBA.

THE crowded appearance of the Prince of Wales's Theatre one afternoon in May showed with tolerable clearness that something more than a simple desire to contribute to the Actors' Orphanage Fund had brought together so large and fashionable an audience. A more powerful reason was to be found in the fact that two clever young ladies, both of whom—and the elder in particular—have already given abundant proof of their ability, had undertaken to play in "Romeo and Juliet" as the ill-starred lovers. Since the day when, in quite a small part, she appeared in "The New Boy," we have been among those who have watched with interest the rapid progress made by Miss Esmé Beringer, regarding whose future we have never had any doubt. Shakespearean students may reasonably declaim against the assumption by a lady of such a part as that of Romeo. For ourselves we frankly confess we have no liking for *tours de force* of the kind. But however prejudiced one may be in favour of the natural order of things, the circumstance need not blind us to the remarkable cleverness and ability revealed by Miss Beringer's performance. That the earlier scenes were played in too low and subdued a key may at once be admitted. But as the play progressed, as the tragedy of the story deepened, Miss Beringer rose bravely to the occasion, as if the difficulties of the task only served to inspire her the more. Gifted with an exceedingly beautiful and flexible voice, the young actress delivered Shakespeare's verse in a manner that proved not only her intelligence, but also her keen appreciation of its many subtleties, and the impression created was one of genuine admiration for so finely conceived and splendidly executed a rendering of a very difficult part. Of Miss Vera Beringer's Juliet it is pleasant to be able to speak in congratulatory terms. That an actress so young in years and in experience should realise all the possibilities of the part could not, of course, be expected.

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THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

SUBJOINED are extracts from the Government Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Abkari Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the revenue year 1894-95, dated Bombay Castle, 13th May:—

The general system of abkari administration in the Presidency proper and in Sind, remained for the most part unchanged throughout the year, but the rates of still-head duty and tree-tax were raised in a few places, In the Malegaon Taluka the still-head duty was increased by 6 annas for spirit 25° U. P. and 3 annas for spirit 60° U.P., and in the rest of the Nasik District, with the exception of Baglan, Kalvan and Peint Talukas, by 4 and 2 annas: in parts of Surat an enhancement to the latter extent was made in the rates of still-head duty and the tree-tax was also slightly increased. In Ratnagiri the still-head duty on mhowra spirit was raised by 2 annas for the stronger and 1 anna for the weaker liquor and conditions attached to the farmer's license were slightly varied with the object of allowing toddy spirit to compete with mhowra spirit on more equal terms. In Sind the standards of strength of various sorts of country spirit were slightly altered, and the duty on the stronger liquor enhanced by Re. 1 per gallon while that on the weaker liquor was reduced by 4 annas per gallon. The concession of a lower rate of duty formerly enjoyed by the lessees of the Thar and Parkar District was also withdrawn in view of the improvement of communications to and within that district.

The total abkari revenue for the year is shown below and compared under the various heads with the figures for 1894-95:—

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
I. Intoxicating drugs	3,33,201	3,67,061
II. Licenses for sale of imported foreign liquor and country liquor, excised at tariff rates and duty on latter	1,61,463	1,64,830
III. Country liquor and toddy	88,09,384	91,92,718
IV. Miscellaneous	1,41,943	1,346,99
Total	94,45,991	98,59,311

The country liquor revenue for the Presidency proper during the last two years is shown below:—

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Spirit and toddy	1,87,126	2,01,792
Spirit	65,80,261	68,27,423
Toddy	13,42,458	13,59,833
Total	81,09,845	83,89,048

In the revenue for the Town and Islands of Bombay there was a large increase of Rs. 1,57,854, the tree-tax income rising by Rs. 14,666 and that from still-head duty by Rs. 1,39,324. This result is attributed by the Commissioner to the fact that owing to the closing of the shops during the riots in the early part of 1893-94, the sales for that year were abnormally low, and this is no doubt, to some extent, the case; it is to be noted, however, that the receipts under the second head are no less than Rs. 1,06,688 in excess of those for 1892-93, though the consumption is still much below what it was before 1889-90, when the last increase in the still-head duty on mhowra spirit was sanctioned. It may be observed, although it is a matter affecting Customs and not Excise revenue, that imports into Bombay of foreign liquors of all sorts except champagne and sparkling wines as compared with those of the preceding year, shew a considerable decline. A substantial decrease in importations of spirits is accounted for by the fact that in the closing months of the previous year there was a considerable quantity imported in apprehension of an increase in the duty; the quantity imported in the year under review was larger than in 1892-93. There has, however, been a decline in two successive years in the importations of fermented liquors, and it seems probable that those of Indian manufacture are to some extent supplanting those of foreign origin. The large increase from 43,093 to 118,304 gallons in the sales of fermented liquors in Bombay City, should have been explained.

Except in Broach District the number of abkari offences reported in Gujarat shows a considerable decline, which is most marked in Surat and the Panch Mahals, where it is satisfactory to notice that the number of cases of illicit distillation was fewer by 89 and 18 respectively than in the previous year.

Licit consumption of the stronger liquor in Khandesh decreased, but there was a more than counterbalancing increase in that of the weaker spirit, and the net result was an increase of 6,561 gallons over the quantity, sold in the previous year. The sales are, however, still below those of 1891-92 and 1892-93 and do not yet in the Collector's opinion represent the full legitimate demand of the district. The farm appears to have been more carefully managed than in the previous year. In the remaining districts of the Deccan the consumption of country spirit increased, owing, it is believed, to the favouable character of the season; sales of toddy were also large than in the previous year, especially in the Sholapur district where the increase of 10.779 in the number of trees tapped should have been explained. Offences against the Abkari Act were numberous in two districts only, Khandesh and Nasik; in the former however the number of cases of illicit distillation shows a decline of 121 as compared with the previous year; but in the latter there is an increase of 21 cases, and it appears from the Collector's remarks that illicit distillation is very common in the district, and that efforts made to check it, meet wich considerable opposition.

In the Bijapur District, though the number of trees tapped for toddy declined from 33,052 to 29,599 the quantity of toddy sold increased from 687,028 to 729,039 gallons. It thus appears that the practice of importing toddy from the Nizam's dominions for consumption in British territory, to which allusion was made in the report for 1893-94, prevailed to an even greater extent that in that year. Government have however recently sanctioned the adoption of measures for the partial restriction of the practice, and their effect will doubtless be noticed by the Commissioner in his report for the current year. From a financial point of view, it may be noted the results of the whole arrangements for the sale of toddy, were not unfavorable, as though the receipts from tree-tax declined from Rs. 66,104 to Rs. 59,198, those from license fees increased from Rs. 69,514 to Rs. 80,694.

In Ratnagiri it was found necessary to take the abkari arrangements of two talukas under departmental management until the end of the year, and in the coast talukas of Kanara to subject the farmer to close and careful supervision; on the whole however the results in these districts were more satisfactory than in the previous year. The tendency to force mhowra liquor on the market was checked by the enhancement of the rate of still-head duty on it and the conditions of the farmer's licenses regarding the maintenance of a sufficient supply of toddy spirit in each shop were strictly enforced, with the result that toddy spirit to some extent displaced spirit distilled from mhowra.

There was during the year under review a decrease of 11 in the number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit in the Presidency proper and of 1,380 in the number of shops licensed for the sale of toddy. It seems that every effort is made to keep the number as low as is possible, without giving an inducement to illicit practices and the wishes of the majority of the people in any locality are respected.

The revenue from country spirit in Sind rose by Rs. 1,03,693 or 15 per cent., owing mainly to the enhancement of the rate of still-head duty referred to in paragraph 1 above. The total consumption was much the same as in the previous year, a large increase in Karachi being counterbalanced by a falling off in Hyderabad, Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier district. The decline in the last-mentioned district is attributed to the floods in August and September 1894; that in the other two has not been explained. The administration appears to have been satisfactory, special care having been taken not to open shops in localities where the general body of the residents have objection to them.

In Aden a change was introduced in the system of disposing of licenses for the manufacture and sale of country liquor. Hitherto one license only has been issued to the highest bidder at a sale by public auction, but as the arrangement was found not to work satisfactorily, two licenses were issued at a fixed fee of Rs. 200 and the rate of still-head duty increased by 5 annas and 7 annas six pies for weak and strong liquor respectively. The revenue realized after the introduction of this change was approximately the same as in the previous year. As regards shops for the sale of foreign liquor, Government notice that the Political Resident has issued two new licenses during the year. They presume that before granting these licenses the Political Resident satisfied himself that an increase in the number was needed, as it is obviously desirable that in a station like Aden the number of shops for the retail sale of foreign liquor should be kept as low as possible.

There was no material change in the establishment employed. As the same establishments generally do preventive duties in both Abkari and Opium Departments, it is not possible to show separately the actual expenditure on account of abkari. The following statement shows the total excise expenditure in the year under review and the previous year:—

	1894-95. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Presidency proper	4,95,585	4,84,513
Sind	26,081	24,666
Aden	6,494	6,467
Total	5,28,160	5,15,646

The administration of the Department has been very efficient, and the financial results are especially satisfactory.

J. H. DUBOULAY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The programme of the camps-of-exercise during the ensuing cold weather is still under consideration. It is certain that there will be a large concentration of troops both in the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

Sixty per cent. of the cultivated area in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, according to the agricultural statistics for 1894-95, which have recently been compiled, was under rice cultivation. The combined area oil seed crop represented 6·45 per cent. of the cultivated areas of this province; jute occupied 3·52 per cent., Dacca and Rajshahi producing three times as much as the rest of Bengal; maize cultivation represented 3·17 per cent. of the total area; wheat only 2·28 per cent.; sugarcane 1·50, and millet 1·49 per cent. of the cultivated area.

It has been definitely settled by the Secretary of State that the working of the Madras-Vizianagram section of the East Coast Railway is to be undertaken by the Madras Railway. The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has accordingly desired its Agent to frame a draft agreement embracing the terms and conditions for working the section, to be submitted to the board for approval.

Dr. Comins' report on the cholera outbreak, at the Darbhanga Jail, bears favourable testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Haffkine's system of inoculation. An interesting feature of the occurrence is the fact that "the prisoners are reported to have been eager for the operation, and those passed over for want of sufficient virus considered themselves badly used." The inoculation was in all cases purely voluntary.

The usual programme of railway projects for five years in advance will be prepared in the Public Works Department during the next few months. The Government of India are already committed to such heavy expenditure on lines in course of construction that they have to look carefully ahead.

Cases of enteric fever have occurred again this summer among the British troops in the hill stations below Simla, but no serious epidemic has broken out.

Kabul news-letters mention that Saradar Nasrullah Khan is to remain in Kabul, the Amir having abandoned his intention of sending him to Khandahar as Governor of that Province.

Mr. George Irving succeeds Mr. Womack as representative of the Calcutta Trades Association on the Bengal Council.

The premises known as Belatee Bungalow, now in the occupation of Messrs. Moore and Co., were sold by public auction and fetched five lakhs and sixty-one thousand, the purchaser being Babu Monomo Nath Mitter.

The Annual Report of the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for the year 1895, shows that the total population of the two Asylums during the year was 381, or five in excess of that of last year, the figure for Nagpur being 207, and that for Jubbulpore 174. The daily average strength was 317·95 (Nagpur 170·87, Jubbulpore 147·08). The percentage of patients cured to total population was 6·30, as against 5·32. These figures are still low as compared with those of other provinces, though the proportion is greater than at Rangoon in 1894 (5·92), and nearly equal to that at Tezpur in the same year (6·85). The Administrative Medical Officer is unable to give any complete explanation of this fact, but it is probably due to a difference of practice in dealing with criminal lunatics, who recover wholly or partially, but whom it is not thought prudent to release from the Asylum. The percentage of deaths to daily average strength was 7·23, while that for last year was 8·99. The general health of the patients also showed an improvement, the total admissions to hospital being 229, or less by 87 than the figures for 1894. A dairy farm was started during the year at the Nagpur Asylum, with a fair amount of pecuniary success, for the venture cleared its expenses during the first year, and in future, now that the initial expenses have been covered, may be expected to yield a considerable profit, besides affording healthy and congenial employment to some of the inmates of the Asylum. The lunatics were also employed on oil-pressing and cloth-making, besides their regular work in the gardens attached to the two Asylums; the last is the occupation which is found generally most suitable to lunatics, and most beneficial in its effects on their mental condition.

At Lahore the preliminary hearing of the charge against F. L. Roy of having caused the death of his dhobie, was resumed. In cross-examination Dr. Coates admitted the possibility of the injuries to the head and chest having been caused by a fall on a flat and heavy object, and added that it was highly improbable that a man injured as the deceased was, could have walked half-a-mile, or any appreciable distance. The evidence of Messrs. Matthews, David Birch and Penhearow was to the effect that they were attracted by shrieks to the verandah of Penhearow's house, and from there saw a man lying motionless on the ground outside the house of the accused. With the exception of Penhearow the witnesses stated that, they saw the accused there also and that he placed what seemed to be a tub over a portion of the man's body. The witnesses were unable to give any explanation of this proceeding, and counsel were content to characterise the incident as a tale of a tub. Witnesses further deposed that they saw an arm obtruded under the chick of a bath-room door in the house of the accused and water being thrown on the body. Afterwards they saw the man get up and walk away. The case was eventually adjourned till to-day, for the purpose of hearing the statement of the accused.

The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar has disposed of the long pending case of the succession to the priestship of the Golden Temple vacant by the death of Bhai Hira Singh, Granthu, some nine months ago. By order of the Commissioner his "chela," Bhai Partab Singh was installed on the gaddi on the birthday of her Majesty. Partab Singh had a will in his favour executed and registered by his "guru" Hira Singh.

It will be remembered that Lieutenant Campbell, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, was invalided home last year from a bullet wound received in the leg in the Tochi valley. News has been received from England that his leg has been photographed by means of the Rontgen rays with most successful results, the new photography showing plainly the pieces of the bullet and the bone, and enabling the operation for their extraction to be performed with complete success.

Col. Capell, grandson of the fourth Earl of Essex, died early on May 28. aged eighty-four years, at Lady's Close, Watford. The deceased gentleman's military career was mainly in India, and for the last twenty years he lived in or near Watford, where he was born. His father was vicar of Watford for over half a century.

Notwithstanding Dr. Hame's new treatment of Sir John Millais, the condition of the patient is extremely gloomy.

The following are among recently proved wills.—Mr. Randall Glines, £26,138; Mr. Edward Hodgson, J.P., £92,029; Mrs. Agnes Ann Hughes, £5,602 Mr. Albert Frederick Mummery, £12,174; Mr. Childers Charles Radford, J.P., £60,070; Mr. George Schilling, £9,048; Mr. William Edward Yates, £186,034.

The Empress Eugenie has met the Duc d'Orleans and been charmed by his "liveliness and air of resolution." The meeting took place at Palermo, where the Empress arrived in her yacht, and where she was visited by the Duc d'Aumale, who introduced to her his grand-nephew, the Duc d'Orleans, and afterwards invited her to a large luncheon party. M. Blowitz, of the *Times*, says:—"To behold the widow of Napoleon III. sitting at the table of the Duc d'Aumale in company with the Duc d'Orleans, the most important and ardent competitor of the heir to the Empire, Prince Victor, is in itself an extremely singular spectacle, indicating the indifference of the Empress for the fate of the last Napoleon and her scant confidence in his accession."

Lord Rosebery, replying to a correspondent, declines for the present to make any declaration on Irish politics beyond that contained in his recent speech at Newton Abbott.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a correspondent, says he never desired to destroy the existing Board schools and to put Voluntary schools in their place. But he does hold the view that the control of primary education should not be divorced from other matters of important local concern and entrusted to a special body not necessarily brought into contact with the general needs of their districts.

Sir W. Harcourt has written a lengthy letter to a correspondent in which he justifies the opposition in the House of Commons to the Agricultural Rating Bill, and says it is necessary to address to the Government a serious warning and remonstrance against the intentions with which they are credited of stifling the debates in Committee on the Education Bill.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Irish press, in which he directs public attention "to the deliberate attempt being made by Mr. Dillon and those few of his followers who have been attending the House of Commons this Session to wreck the Irish Land Bill of the Government." Mr. Redmond says: "It is manifestly to the interest of Ireland and of the Irish farmers that the Land Bill should be discussed, amended, and passed this year." The Government, he adds, has an enormous majority, and are quite independent of the Irish votes. All the Irish Nationalist members are in favour of the Education Bill, and the Rating Bill does not concern them. "Under these circumstances our plain duty ought to be to facilitate and not obstruct the passing of these measures. The Parnellite members have acted on this policy all through the Session. Mr. Dillon and his friends have done the exact reverse."

In a recent sketch of the Tsar of Russia an interesting account is given of the relations between him and our own Queen. The affection of the Queen for the Tsar is said to be throughly reciprocated. Whenever any question of State is mooted which may involve trouble with England, the Tsar's last word, says the chronicler, is that whatever happens "Grandmamma ir not to be bothered." We do not know if the story be true; and Her Majesty is the grandmother, not of the Tsar but of the Tsaritsa. But the story illustrates in an interesting way the fact that even in these latter days, and even under our democratic constitution, the personal factor furnished by Soverigns and Courts still counts for something in affairs of State. One recalls the fact with special interest at this moment when the birthday celebration of our Queen coincides with the coronation festival of the Tsar. The Queen has, indeed, many more claims to the interest and regard and affection of her people than are connected with the exercise of any influence in foreign affairs. "A thousand claims to reverence close in her as mother, wife, and Queen." With every year that passes that reverence becomes deeper, and with every private sorrow that is added to her burden the affection of her subjects is increased. These personal feelings of respect are associated, as the poet so well expressed, with political feelings of satisfaction. With every development of the Empire, no less than at each successive broadening of popular liberties, reasonable Englishmen find fresh ground for attachment to the golden circlet of the crown—that symbol of stability at home, and of union across the seas. But very interesting also (adds a writer in the *Daily News*) is what we may call the international position of the Queen. Her Majesty is now almost the oldest of the crowned heads of the civilised world. And certainly there is none who is more respected. Her family connections are so widespread, the regard which she inspires is so general, her knowledge of men and affairs is so unique, that Her Majesty's personality is necessarily a factor of real importance in the relation of England to the other European Powers. May she still rule over us during many more years of life and health!

The third annual dinner of the Hyderabad Contingent Dinner Club took place at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, 27th ult., when the following officers were present:—Col. W. J. Bell, Col. R. Bullock, Lieut. R. J. Bentinck, Col. Cambier, Lieut. H. G. W. Chandler, Lieut. E. Newnham Davis, Col. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, C. B. (Hon. Sec.), Col. G. B. Farrington, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Garrett, Lieut.-Col. A. G. W. Hemans, Col. R. C. Henchy, Rev. F. C. Hill Lieut. C. R. Harbord, Surg.-Maj. R. James, Surg.-Capt. C. A. Johnston, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Justice, Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Sir A. C. Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Gen. A. C. Lilly, Mr. Austin Low, Gen. Sir H. B. Lumsden, C.B., K.C.S.I. (in the chair), Maj. E. C. M. Lushington, Col. K. Mackenzie, Lieut. S. H. E. Nicholas, Capt. D. W. Purdon, Col. M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Lieut. C. C. Renton, Brigade-Surgeon Riddell, Surg.-Col. W. H. Roberts, Lieut. A. R. Saunders, Surg.-Major J. Scott, Major-Gen. T. Turton, Lieut. F. W. C. Turner, Capt. J. H. Vanderzee, Capt. F. V. Whittall, Col. J. G. D. Walker, Major F. D. Welchman, and Surg.-Gen. B. Williamsom, C.I.E.

The little incident at Palermo, however, is not the first occasion on which the Duc d'Aumale has shown chivalrous courtesy to the Empress Eugenie, In 1871 he happened to be on the platform at Charing Cross when a train brought the exiled Sovereign from Chislehurst. He at once approached the carriage, opened the door, and hat in hand, assisted the Empress to alight, the latter acknowledging his sympathy by a few words of genuine gratitude. A similar meeting with another of the Orleanist Princes took place (the *Pall Mall Gazette* reminds us) a little later in Switzerland as the Empress was driving to Arenenberg. M. Blowitz, by the way, points that our time counts three Empresses who are widows:—"One, the mother of a reigning Emperor, finds at the Court of her son, as at that of her mother, the royal splendour which she has always known. Children and grandchildren, sisters and brothers, nieces and nephews surround her, welcome her arrival, or speed her on her way with tender adieux, and she can still, wherever she goes, think herself at the summit of grandeur save for the constant grief in her heart at the loss of her imperial spouse." The second has just had her share in the gorgeous ceremonies at Moscow: and the third—the Empress Eugenie—"is plunged in the solitude of irreparable grief," from which the destinguished correspondent of the leading journal ventures to think the widow of Napoleon III. has shown by her presence at the Duc d'Aumale's luncheon party some evidence of a desire to escape.

The domed church of the Val-de-Grace in Paris has just received a curious addition to its treasures in the shape of a sword originally worn by Napoleon I., says the *St. James's Gazette*. At the close of a bloody day the Emperor came upon Baron Larrey, the famous military surgeon, who was evidently in some trouble. "What is the matter?" he inquired. "Sire," replied the Baron, "I have lost all my baggage, and, what is more, my sword." "Don't worry about that,' cried Napoleon; and unbuckling his own weapon he handed it to the disconsolate doctor. This precious relic was bequeathed to Larrey the Second, scarcely less eminent than his father, and was preserved by him with religious veneration. On his death a few months ago it went with all his property to Mdlle. Dodu, his god-daughter in the Legion of Honour, who distinguished herself by ambulance work in the last war. Fearing lest it might fall into less careful hands, she had it enclosed in a case and presented it to the church. The priest in charge laid it solemnly on the altar, blessed it and hung it where it can be been by all. The blade is finely engraved, and on the gold hilt the following words are inscribed:—"A. M. le Baron Larrey, l'Empereur Napoleon."

The Magistrate of Gonda has committed Syed Ikbal Ali, the Subordinate Judge, who has been charged before him with bribery and corruption, to the Sessions. The trial will take place in Fyzabad next month.

The recent attack upon the Panjkora bridge is said to have been made mainly by the Jhandoul tribesmen. They had threatened more than once to seize the bridge, though their Chiefs were warned by General Low last year that punishment would probably fall upon them if they attempted to cross the Panjkora into Dir territory. The Khan of Dir may now wish to make reprisals, but he is not likely to be encouraged in this idea by the Government of India.

THE GRIEVANCES OF AN L.C.E.

We have received a copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani, L.C.E., late Assistant Engineer, third grade, in the Public Works Department, appealing against the injustice done him by the Government of Bombay, in that, he states, as he made appeals and representations to the authorities on matters affecting his future prospects, he has been dismissed from the Service. Having failed, Mr. Sanghani adds, to obtain due justice at the hands of the Government of India or the Bombay Government, he deems it necessary to memorialise the Secretary of State for India in Council. He tells the Bombay Government that they had considered him insubordinate on account of his persistent appeals; that his memorial would show that he had "bona-fide" reasons to make them, and he had done so only in accordance with the rules of the department; that he had been greatly injured in pay and future prospects for no fault of his; that he deserved redress; and he asked Government to engage him, at least as a temporary measure, pending the decision of the Secretary of State. The memorial is too long for our columns, but the following extracts may give an idea of its general contents:—

That your memorialist, having been placed first and in the first-class at the L. C. E. examination of the Bombay University, held in the year 1888, was appointed Assistant Engineer, 3rd-Grade by the Government of Bombay's resolution, dated 18th February 1889. During the course of his service, several matters occurred which affected your memorialist's pay and future prospects to a great extent. This induced your memorialist to make appeals and representations to his superiors, to the Government of Bombay, and finally to the Government of India, with a view to obtain redress. For having done so, your memorialist has been dismissed from the service. Your memorialist begs most humbly to appeal to your Lordship-in-Council against such a dismissal on the ground, that your memorialist has not misconducted or neglected his duty at any time whatsoever. It is only in serious cases of misconduct or neglect of duty that dismissals can be ordered out. Even, if your Lordship-in-Council comes to the conclusion, that your memorialist had no "bona fide" reasons to make appeals and representations, your memorialist can be said to have committed an error of judgment only, and not an intentional insubordination. But it will be noticed, from what follows, that your memorialist had "bona fide" reasons to complain, and that he had no alternative, but to make these appeals and representations to save himself from a serious injury to his pay and prospects: and then he has not committed even an error of judgment. He therefore prays your Lordship-in-Council to re-instate him with an honourable acquittal. The following are the questions which formed the subject matters of pour memorialist's complaint, and which he prays your Lordship-in-Council to decide upon: (The questions are mentioned at great length). At the time of application, your memorialist was under 25 years of age, and thus, as he was most strongly recommended by his immediate superior on the ground that your memorialist had a "bona fide" desire to improve his professional knowledge and possessed the necessary qualifications for profiting by his deputation to England, his case fulfilled all the special conditions required by the rules. But your memorialist's application was objected to on the ground, that he had not passed the Departmental Examination. The rules do not require that an Assistant Engineer should have passed this examination, before his case could be considered. It will be noticed from what has been explained above that your memorialist's claims are valid, and that they affect his future prospects to a great extent Thus he had a "bona fide" reasons to make persistent agitation to obtain relief. Your memorialist had no intention to be insubordinate by making unnecessary references and wasting his and his superior's time, and thus becoming a hindrance to works. If, either his claims were granted, if he was entitled to them, or he was clearly shewn how he was not entitled to them, your memorialist would never have made any appeal at all. All persons when they feel that they are injured in any manner, have a right to represent their grievances; and in exersing this right, your memorialist does not expose himself to a charge of insubordination. Your memorialist is thus entitled to be honourably acquitted of any such charge, and in censequence to full salary, under clause (a) (ii) of article 215 of Civil Service Regulations, which he prays your Lordship-in-Council to allow. In conclusion your memorialist humbly prays your Lordship-in-Council may be pleased.—To re-instate him with an honourable acquittal, to permit him to proceed to England on a course of practical training, to promote him to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd-grade (old), to promote him to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st-grade (old), to allow him the several claims of travelling allowance, and to allow him full salary from date of dismissal to date of re-instation, and count the whole period as pensionable service.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The following prizes will be awarded at this exhibition:—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's prize. A gold medal —For the best original picture in either oils or water-colours, painted in India by any artist, either amateur or professional, within the three years preceding the exhibition.

(N. B.—This medal will only be awarded to a work which is, in the opinion of the judges, of exceptional merit).

2. Her Exellency Lady Elgin's prize. Rs. 50—For the best series of 6 photographs, portrait or landscape, or both, taken in India since the date of the last exhibition, i. e., since August 1895.

3. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's prize. Rs. 150—For an original picture in oils, the painter of which wins no other prize at the exhibition.

4. The Society's prize. Rs. 150—For an original picture in water-colours, the painter of which wins no other prize at the exhibition.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's first prize. Rs. 150 (open to Commissioned Officers only):—For an original picture, either oils or water-colours.

6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's second prize. Rs. 50 (open to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers only):—For an original picture in any style.

(N. B.—This prize will not be awarded unless there are at least three competitors, belonging to different regiments or branches of the Army.)

7. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor's prize. Rs. 100—For "a series" of not less than three original water-colour sketches, from nature.

8. The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland's prize. Rs. 100—For the best Indian landscape in oils.

9. Colonel Ian Hamilton's prize. 100—For the best original picture by a lady.

10. Hon'ble Major-General Sir. E. Collen's prizes for children under 16 years:—

1st prize............ Rs. 25
2nd ,, ... ,, 15
3rd ,, ... ,, 10

(The drawings and sketches need not be framed, but only contributions of pronounced merit should be sent.)

11. H. H. the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's prize. Rs. 100—For an Indian architectural subject, in any medium.

12. The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmer's prize. Rs. 75—For the the best sketch, or painting, of Simla scenery in any medium, executed since the date of the last exhibition.

13. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Woodburn's prize. Rs. 50—For the best flower subject by a lady either in oils or water-colours.

14. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Woodburn's second prize, Rs. 50—For best monochrome in any medium.

15. The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen's prize. Rs. 50—For the best original painting, or drawing, (including topographical), of any subject open to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, of the native Army only.

16. Prize given by the President, Simla Municipality. Rs. 50—For the second best sketch or painting of Simla scenery, executed by a resident of Simla since date of last exhibition.

17. The Society's prize. Rs. 50—For an original fruit, flower, or still-life subject, in either oils or water-colours.

"Open to Native Artists only."

18. The Society's prize. Rs. 50—For a picture, in any style.

19. The Society's prize. Rs. 40—For the best design for coloured surface decoration in an Oriental style.

The Exhibition is open to fine art work of all kinds; painting, drawing, etching, photography, sculpture, or modelling for sculpture, architectural design, art pottery, &c., and save where otherwise specified, there is no restriction as to subject, style, or treatment.

Any pictures, sketches or other works of art which owners may be kind enough to lend for exhibition, will be thankfully received by the Committee, and exhibited to the best advantage.

In continuation of the exhibition of native art held last year, the Society will receive specimens of art industries for exhibition and sale, 10 per cent. being deducted from the prices realised for the Society's exhibition fund.

Silver and bronze medals, and certificates, will be given for works of superior merit.

To encourage native workmen the Society will contribute, at the discretion of the Committee, towards the carriage to and from the Exhibition of articles, which are the "bona fide" work of the exhibitor.

The principal railway companies have consented to carry articles, intended for the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition at special rates of freight, under the following conditions:

(i) That they are carried by goods train only.
(ii) That the railway company accept no responsibility for loss or damage to articles conveyed at the rates.
(iii) That when tendered for carriage they are accompanied by a certificate from the Honorary Secretary, Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.

The exhibition will open on Monday the 17th Augut and remain open until Saturday the 29th August. The latest date up to which pictures will be received is the 8th August. The exhibition opens on an early date to enable exhibitors to send their pictures on to the Poona Exhibition. Those wishing to do so should intimate their wishes to the honorary Secretary, Mr F. C. Boughey Burgess, Simla

WEDDING AT OOTACAMUND.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Ootacamund, 10th June.—The marriage of Miss Kathleen Mansfield Clarke, younger daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Madras, and Lady Clarke, to Captain the Hon'ble Francis Bingham, R.A., A. D. C. to Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, third son of the Earl and Countess of Lucan, took place at St. Stephen's Church to-day at 2 p. m. The church had been beautifully decorated by Mrs. Price and Mrs. Rich. The steps leading from the portico into the church were lined with palms, flowers, mostly white and shrubs in pots; the windows were decorated with moss studded with arum lilies, white dahlias and white chrysanthemums. The Chancel looked lovely with the wealth of fairy maidenhair fern, silver fern, white iris, Australian daisies, white geraniums and lilies in the decoration. The reredos was smothered with the white blooms of the Nelumbiun or sacred lotus water lily, while moss and young areca palms helped to make the "tout ensemble" most beautiful. The church was filled to overflowing, among those present being T. E. Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock. All arms of the Service, Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Medical, were represented in full dress, scarlet and gold predominating. Lady Mansfield Clarke preceded the bride, and soon after she entered the church Greig's bridal processional and fragments from Haydn's "Creation" were played. While this was being performed the bridegroom, attented by his best man, Major R. G. Kekewich, Assistant Military Secretary to H. E. Sir Mansfield Clarke, arrived and took there seats. As soon as the carriage and pair containing Miss Mansfield Clarke and her father drew up at the portico, the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played, three members of H. E. the Governor's Band assisting. On the bride alighting from the carriage and walking up the steps, which were lined by six Hussars with drawn swords, the choir sang the hymn "Gracious spirit Holy Ghost." After the Hymn the Revd. S. Morley, the Bishop's Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. C. H. L. Wright, proceeded with the marriage ceremony, the service being fully choral. On the conclusion of the ceremony Stainer's seven-fold Amen was sung, followed by the "Deus Miseratur." Then while the happy couple were kneeling after the final Benediction a special octett, Mrs. Kindersley and Miss Grose (soprani), Mrs. Hodgson and Miss Misquith (contralti), Mr. D'Rosario and Mr. Penn (tenori) and Mr. Winterton and Mr. Whiteley (bassi) sang Barnby's exquisite Anthem "Perfect Love," which was specially composed for the wedding of their Royal Highnesses Prince George and Princess May. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played while the bridal party adjourned to the vestry to sign the register. The entire musical service was most ably conducted by Mr. Wallace Misquith. Outside the church crowds of people had assembled to see the bride and bridegroom drive away to Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke's residence, where a reception was held. After the health of the happy couple had been drunk they left for Calloocoray, Kotagiri, kindly placed at their disposal by Mr. and Mrs. Edmiston. At 4 p.m., just as the Benediction was pronounced in the church, it began to rain, but it cleared up a little, but only for a time as the rain came down in earnest afterwards. When the newly married pair started for Kotagiri, it had cleared up again, the sun peeping out just to wish the happy pair Godspeed.

The bride, who looked sweetly pretty, wore a dress made of rich ivory white duchesse, satin with long train, the bodice entirely covered with old Brussels lace, the gift of her mother. She wore a small wreath of orange blossoms, and a large tulle veil fastened with pearl and diamond stars, and carried a lovely bouquet composed of stephanotis and other white flowers. The bridesmaids, all children, were four in number, Miss Freda Curtis, Miss Hyacinth Irwin, Miss Doris Kindersley and Miss Muriel Edmiston. They wore Empire frocks of white crepe de chine, sleeves of gathered white chiffon, white satin sashes, and hats composed of white accordeon-pleated chiffon and satin to match. They carried pink satin wands to which were attached posies of pink carnations, and wore gold Bee brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. Lady Clarke, the bride's mother, was dressed in a pink and black chine silk, the bodice trimmed with embroidered black chiffon, revers of pale green satin and jet, and she wore a bonnet of green straw, jet and pink roses. The bride went away, in a charming costume of gendarme blue cloth, the Louis Seize coat, with blach miore revers and steel buttons, opened over a gilet of rich corded dam asse of a pale shade of grey trimmed with lace, and a cream chiffon ruffle. She wore a blue velvet toque to match, ornamented with silk pon pons of different shades and white quills.

HIGH COURT.—June 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassum Hajee Gunny and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk W and S.
4-96—Nanu and H—Sakarbai widow vs Purshotum Arjoon—Tyabjee D and Co.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Ootumram—In person.
5-96—Balcrishna V N K—Tribhowan Virchund vs Hansraj Sewchund—Mulla and Mulla.

Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—M H Khan (for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.
16-95—Framjee M and M—Bai Pirojbai vs Bai Cooverbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.
392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.
543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Payne G and S.
223-95—Wadia and G—Suleman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

For Judgment on Minutes of Order.

463-95—Bhaishanker and K—Rajajee Babajee and another vs Lingajee Mankojee and others—K J Mantri and J Peace.

For Judgment.

73-96—Framjee M and M—Anandrao Hari Trimbak vs Chaya bin Shimga Nackwa—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

189-96—Mathubhai and Perbhudas Hemchund vs Choonilal Hemchund and others.

Undefended New Long Causes.

79-96—Khunderao and S—Shamdas Guru Govindas vs Hansalidas Guru Govindas.—In person.
81-96—Dikshit and D—Mahadeo Narayan Patanker vs Ramchunder Balwant Sethe—K. J. Mantri.
103-93—Chalk, W and S—Khunderao Rajjee vs Luxumon Raoji and others—In person.
105-96—S. D. Postwalla—(a pauper) AbooMiya bin Rahmatoola vs Ahmed Sha bin Chutkisha and another—Little and Co.
118-96—Little and Co—Charles James Groom and others vs Charles Benjamin Barrow—Bland and N.
119-96—Hiralal and M—Motilal Hurgovandas vs Ruttonsy Mooljee—Munsooklal and J.
2790-93—Madhawjee Govindjee and another vs Thacker Vejjee Dewjee—Tyebjee D. and Co.
21-96—Wadia and G—Toocaram Ranji Vanjalee vs Megsham Yesoba—Mathubhai and J.
36-96—Munsookhlal D and J—Govindram Dinaskadas and others vs Mahomedalli Abdoolally—Payne and G. S.
60-96—In person—Motibai vs Kanu Fakir and another—In person.
84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshao vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co.
135-96—Mulla and Mulla—L. W C Revett Carnac vs Thakersey Shamjee—Wadia and J.
145-96—Brown and M—Bhugwandas Chuganlal and another vs Memon Esuf Hajee Ismail—Chalk W and S.
151-96—In person—a pauper) Jainabai bin Sayad Boodin bin Sayed Hosein vs Hawabai and others—In person.
57-96—Tyabji D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dikshit and D and Daphtary and F.
162-96—Crawford B and B—The Natal Bank Ld and others vs The Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes,

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Choonilal Chotalal and another vs Bhukand Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

410-68—Craigie L and O—Hurrivallubhdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Manekchund—Bhaishunker and K, and Dikshit and D.
411-88—Craigie L and O—Hurriwallubdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Manekchund—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and D.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Purshotam Narayen and others—Framjee M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee.)

Petition for Hearing.

F A Little (for Government)—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Goverdhundas Khimjee—Craigie L and O and Crawford B, and Co—Part heard.

For Hearing Exception on Commissioner's Report.

277-70—Crawford B and Co—J C Cama, and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banaji and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and O, and Roughton and B.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

255-95—Thakordas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Rawjee Balajee—Janardhan and A.

Postponed Long Causes.

361-94—Edgelow and G—Laloobhoy Chugonlal vs Narotamdas Indurjee Vaishnav and another—Dikshit and D.
106-95—J Peace—Balkrishna Shivshanker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabji D and Co.
611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff.
39-95—M L Shroff—Punamchand Krishnajee and others vs Chandoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
356-95—Little, N and B—Jugmchandas Vandrawandas and another vs Hajee Sooleman Hajee Soomar—Payne, G and S.
439-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE TSAR'S CORONATION.

SOLEMN CEREMONY IN THE USPENSKI SOBOR.

SPLENDID SCENES AND MOVING INCIDENTS MANIFESTO OF IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.

Tuesday's coronation ceremony is the fifth which has taken place at Moscow in the present century. At the coronation of Nicholas I. the British Ambassador was the then Duke of Devonshire, who spent £50,000 of his own money on the "representation," as it is termed, and formed thereby a friendship with Nicholas I., which lasted until the death of that autocrat. Lord Granville represented England at the coronation of Nicholas's successor, and the late Sir Robert Peel was his secretary. England was not specially represented at the coronation of the late Tsar, but a special grant of £6,000 was made to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg for his expenses, which were much greater.

Moscow is usually described as an ancient place. But the fact is that, with the exception of a few churches and monasteries, there is nothing of architectural antiquity to be found there. The conflagration of 1812 was so complete that it practically swept away the city. And, besides, so much of Moscow was, and still is built of wood that constant renovation is necessary. At the same time, the old habits are maintained; the old forms of life, the same old styles of building, the archaic forms of shrines and religious symbols, as seen in the sacred icons and Byzantine crosses, the ancient dresses and modes of locomotion—all these make Moscow an embodiment of the ancient spirit of the race and are opposed to the spirit of innovation so characteristic of St. Petersburg, the youngest capital in Europe. The material only is, changed; the type remains. Moscow as we know it is very much the same, therefore, as when the Tartar Ambassadors came to collect tribute for the great Khan, or when the early English navigators journeyed from Archangel to lay their wares before the Tsar in his own home in the Kremlin.

The State entry of the Tsar and Tsaritsa into Moscow on Thursday (May 21), of which some account was given in our last issue, was preceded, it appears, by an omen, which has formed a topic of pretty general comment. After the serenade on the Wednesday night (the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent tells us) a remarkable phenomenon was observed. Some light clouds in the western sky grew together into the exact likeness of a great white heraldic eagle, which disappeared after half an hour. The Russians, who are more given to superstition than most peoples, regard it as an omen of peace and prosperity to the present reign. The fact is recalled that when Alexander III. and his consort entered Moscow on May 27, 1883, the day was rainy, but whenever the Royal pair came out into the open the clouds dispersed and the sun shone through.

On Friday (May 22) the special embassies from France, Spain, Japan, Corea, and the United States were received in audience by the Tsar and Tsaritsa in the Great Palace of the Kremlin at night. All except the American Ambassador and suite, who adhered strictly to the official simplicity of the transatlantic Republicy, were conveyed to the Kremlin in Court carriages of semi-state, attended by grooms and flunkeys. The French (says the "Times'" correspondent) were even followed by their own empty state carriages with rich silver mountings brought from Paris. Apropos of this somewhat excessive display, the "Daily News'" representative is moved to write as follows:—

"If," says he, "General de Boisdeffre and those of his enthusiastic compatriots who are so much given to all manner of adulation of their Russian brothers could hear the honest and unadulterated opinions of the simple and patriotic Muscovites about the Franco-Russian alliance, they might deem it well to moderate their rhapsodies or draw a proper distinction between Russian popular opinion and Russian political exigencies. I happened to-day to be standing for a few minutes within earshot of a lively discussion carried on by a knot of deputies from the village Mirs, who had just seen the French special mission pass in all the panoply of emblazoned Republican war-paint. None of the disputants appeared to have a correct grasp either of the political circumstances which led to the formation of the French Alliance or of the exact nature of the bond which now attaches the two nations in so close a friendship. Said one grey, bearded village elder: 'Yes, they make a very brave show, but it was these same French swine, my brothers who desecrated our holy shrines and turned our Moscow cathedrals into stables in the time of the sainted Gossuder alexander Serwoe. We cannot, nor should we, forget their detestable enormities in those evil days of our holy mother Moskva. The Little Father knows best, but no eventual good, I fear, can come of this unnatural and abominable relationship with the godless French.' This sentiment was generally applauded by the old man's listeners, the younger of whom expressed their opinions on the subject in more forcible but less elegant phraseology. It is not, however, only among the popular classes that one hears, if he care to listen, these deprecatory judgments of the French Alliance. In anything like intimate intercourse with the educated and enlightened, and even with the official classes, one easily discovers that there is no depth or sincerity of feeling in all this ostentatiously professed fellowship for the French. The orthodox and patriotic Russian undoubtedly looks on it as a mere exigency of the European situation; and he anticipates the time when the alliance shall have served its purpose and ceased. The time is not far distant, probably, when Russia will be in a position to stand aloof and independent of all western European alliances."

The Duke of Connaught did not take part in Friday's formal ceremony of reception, as he had, attended by the members of his suite, had a special audience of their Majesties at an earlier hour, when he presented them with the Queen's gifts. The chief of these was a magnificent gold vase of the Armada pattern. The Tsaritsa was also presented by the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Queen, with the First Class of the Order of Victoria and Albert.

On Tuesday May 26, as the Tsar and Tsaritsa entered the church they made three genuflexions before the Holy Gates, and kissed the hands and feet of the saints in the Iconostasis, including that picture of the Virgin which, according to tradition, was painted by the Evangelist St. Luke. Then they slowly ascended the crimson-carpeted stairs, on which were stationed the high Court officials in scarlet and gold uniforms, and took their seats on the thrones. It was not till then that the Dowager Empress resumed her seat. Mr. Charles Williams, in the "Daily Chronicle," thus vividly describes the scene:—

The Emperor and Empress both looked pale, but truly imperial, as they saluted the cross held out to them by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg ere proceeding up the twelve steps to the estrade. Not only did the Empress look her high rank to the full, but apart from this she seemed—indeed, was—the loveliest woman in all that marvellous assemble, a matchless type, just blossoming from girlhood to womanhood. When their Majesties had stood for a moment or two by their thrones, the Metropolitan of Moscow made the usual demand of the Church that the Tsar should make a formal profession of the Orthodox Creed. To this end the Metropolitan held up a huge book from which the Tsar read first in a low voice, which, however, gradually increased in fulness, until he completed his task with an emphasis that carried the most absolute conviction of his earnestness and of his faith in what he was reading. Then His Majesty's younger brother, who is universally recognised as the most intellectual Prince of the House of Romanoff, and the Tsar's uncle, assisted the prelate to invest the Emperor with the Imperial mantle of cloth of gold with ermine cape, over which was placed a collar of diamonds, this taking the place of the collar of St. Andrew, of which His Majesty had been divested. The investment terminated, and the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg having recited the "Nomine Patris," the Empress was invested with a similar mantle, evidently of immense weight, but without the diamond collar. The Emperor now bowed his head, and received the benediction at the hands of the Metropolitan. The scene now became almost oppressive in its splendid solemnity, as the Metropolitan laid on the golden cushion before His Majesty the magnificent Imperial crown of diamonds surmounted by the ruby cross, which the Emperor kissed as he took the crown in his hands, and, amid breathless silence, placed it with dignity on his own head. The Metropolitan then addresed to His Majesty an earnest allocution, advising him to wear the Imperial crown wisely for the benefit of the Church and his subjects. Then the Tsar affectionately called the Empress, who had previously been relieved of the mantle she had been wearing.

At this point the narrative of Sir Edwin Arnold, in the "Daily Telegraph," is especially impressive:—

With exquisite softness of voice and gesture the Emperor called to him his Empress. A passing tremor seemed to me to shake the fair, tall form, which rose obedient to the summons, but with all dignity and grace Alexandra Feodorovna upstood from her throne, and sinking on her knee before her august lord, a golden fringed pillow having been placed for her, she made obeisance before him, a sight as touching as majestic; her long hair loose upon her white neck her splendid garments trailing in sheeny glory down the scarlet stairway, her ungloved hands meekly clasped, every inch a queen, though not yet crowned. The Emperor, with slow, deliberate movements now raises the Imperial diadem from his own brows and lightly lays it on the uncovered head, afterwards replacing it upon his own. Then they bring him the little diamond diadem especially fashioned for the Empress, and, taking this with both hands, His Majesty himself places it upon the head of the kneeling Empress.

The "Daily Chronicle's" representative observes that the tenderness with which the whole act was performed touched everyone. In closing the ceremony the Emperor, raising the Empress with a loving hand, drew her to him and fondly kissed her, and she returned to the throne with a look of radiant affection on her face, and her eyes suffused with tears of joy and love. Here the guns and bells burst forth anew.

While the Archduke Vladimir was aiding the Tsar during the ceremony of crowning, the "Standard" representative notes that the Dowager Empress, pale and weeping, was hardly able to restrain her sobs, and needed all the assistance of her supporters, her emotion arousing a wave of heartfelt sympathy throughout the cathedral.

After the act of coronation (says the "Standard's" correspondent) the Tsar received the congratulations first of the Dowager Empress, who kissed her son with intense feeling. Then all the Royal personages came up, first the Russian Archdukes and foreign Princes, then the ladies. The Empress and Empress Dowager likewise received congratulations, the Duke of Connaught giving their Majesties an especially cordial salute. The greeting between Empress and Dowager Empress—wife and mother—was more than affectionate. In that tender moment one forgot all the glitter of diamonds and the splendour of thrones in the presence of a touch of human sympathy. There were, too (says the "Morning Post's" correspondent), tears in other eyes than those of the widowed Empress and the Emperor Nicholas as he kissed his mother twice over on both cheeks, and then, as if, even in the midst of this pageant of State, his heart lingered with her, he laid his cheek close to hers.

A solemn moment now came when the Tsar, laying aside sceptre and orb, knelt and prayed, while the sunbeams flashed on the Orloff diamond in the sceptre and resplendent orb. The Tsar, in a clear voice, though not without emotion, read from a book, presented to him by the Metropolitan, a prayer asking for strength to fulfil the awful responsibility laid upon his shoulders. The next incident—more solemn and impressive still—came when the Tsar was alone, standing crowned and purpled, listening to the prayer offered up in the name of the whole Russian people, while everybody in the cathedral knelt. Sir Edwin Arnold writes:—The Emperor stood erect, bareheaded, while all we in the cathedral kneeled—and not we alone, but all the large crowd outside, the soldiers, the people in the streets; nay, not the Moscow streets merely, but far and wide through the towns of Russia, at the promised signal of this second great instant, every Russian was praying to Heaven for the Tsar, standing amid us, silent, bareheaded, erect.

The Holy Gates of the iconostasis were afterwards closed for the preparation of the sacred elements. Meanwhile the carpet of purple and cloth of gold were spread. When the gates were opened they displayed the bread and wine separately prepared. After the Unction the Tsar enterd, for the first and last time in his life, the Holy Gates, which no layman may enter and prostrated himself. They were closed while he communicated. (Of the ceremony of anointment and the administration of the Sacrament the "Times'" correspondent sends an interesting description. The ceremonies in the Cathedral of the Assumption were brought to a conclusion towards half-past twelve. "When" (writes the correspondent of the "Morning Post") "the Emperor and the Empress issued from the church to walk round the tower of Ivan Veliky, to visit the Archangel and Annunciation Cathedrals, and finally to ascend the Red Staircase to their ancestral Palace in the heart of Moscow and the Kremlin, when we all passed out of the Uspenski Cathedral into the bright burning sunshine, we were met by a sea of faces and a great wave of sound, one continuous roar of triumph and welcome home like the sound of many waters on the ear. We beheld the whole vast square between the Cathedrals and the Palace as one surging mass of peasants in long caftans, soldiers, priests, black cowled monks, Asiatics in all conceivable Oriental costumes, and mingled with them are the gold and red and white and silver of the uniforms of those who were taking part in the Imperial procession, or were issuing from the church. From the golden dome of Ivan Veliky the great bell thundered forth its greetings, and with the help of the other bells of Moscow almost entirely drowned the dull roar of the batteries saluting on the Kremlin slope. Even the roofs of the buildings were crowded, several gallant Russian tars being in dangerous proximity to the edge of the lowering roofs of Ivan Veliky itself. And now the golden canopy comes. We see it afar off, its golden cords carried by generals and aides-de-camp. There is such a crush and clamour that the Khan of Khiva, in his great fur cap, who passes me, clings with some anxiety to the belt of the Russian officer who is acting as his escort of honour. The great canopy under which the Emperor and Empress are walking has reached the foot of the Red Staircase. In Russian the word translated 'red' by the guide books really means 'grand,' but to-day the grand staircase is red, for it is carpeted with red velvet from the lowest to the topmost step. It is alive with gay uniforms, and the terrace at its summit is full of illustrious and noble ladies. Surely the Colosseum and the Palatine in the greatest days of Imperial splendour never witnessed such a spectacle of pomp and enthusiasm and magnificence. The Emperor and Empress in their diadems, which flash from all their thousands of diamonds in the burning noonday sunshine, are ascending the staircase. At its summit they turn and pause for a moment and face the hundreds of thousands below, who, as if with one throat, raise a sky-rending cheer."

At the State banquet in the Granovitaya Palace the Emperor and Empress and Dowager Empress were seated upon the triple throne of the ancient banqueting hall before the banquet commenced to receive the allegiance and felicitations of their subjects, and remained thus seated during the banquet, the Imperial table being placed upon the dais. Only Boyars and popular representatives were present at this banquet, 166 persons being seated at five tables. The blessing was asked by the Metropolitan of Moscow. The shout of the multitude gathered outside the Palace induced the youthful Monarchs to appear on the balcony. A salvo of sixty-one guns was now fired for the Tsar, fifty-one for the Tsaritsa, fifty-one for the Empress Maria Feodorovna twenty-one for the members of the Imperial family, and twenty-ne for their Majesties' faithful subjects. The Imperial orchestra played during the banquet, at the conclusion of which their Majesties descended from the throne, re-assumed their crowns, the Tsar with the globe and sceptre, and proceeded to the Throne Room or the Imperial Palace. Here their Majesties again received in State the homage and felicitations of their subjects and princely guests. On the conclusion of this reception, which was of indescribable magnificence, their Majesties retired to their own apartments, and dinner was served to the guests in the grand banqueting hall.

At night the illuminations of the city made a grand spectacle. Telegraphing at midnight, Reuter's correspondent said:—

Seldom perhaps has the Kremlin looked so wonderful as it did this evening, when it was as it were etched in fire against a steel-grey sky. Battlemented walls, gates, cupolas, towers, and churches—in short, every architectural detail was brought out with wonderful distinctness, by lines of multi-coloured electrical lights, while here and there immense arc lamps projected afar, moving sheaves of light which intermittently illuminated the buildings surrounding the Town Hall square and the great theatre. One most notable effect was that produced by dead white lights, hidden from view, and only shown by the radiance which they threw upon the monuments. The wonderful spectacle attracted immense crowds of people, who thronged the streets and squares, displaying perfect good humour, however, and perfectly sober and docile to the directions of the police who regulated the traffic. It was rumoured that the Tsar and Tsaritsa would drive through the city to view the illuminations, and nearly every Court carriage which appeared was at once surrounded by a surging crowd cheering themselves hoarse with excitement and enthusiasm.

The Manifesto of the Tsar to his people, promulgated on Tuesday, decrees fifteen classes of amnesty and remissions of punishment; all arrears of taxation in European Russia and Poland are remitted; the Land Tax is reduced by one-half during ten years and numerous remissions or reductions of legal fines are announced together with a considerable amelioration of the condition of prisoners in Siberia. The Tsar has also issued a Ukase establishing a special distinction for the clergy, and many promotions and decorations have been conferred in the Diplomatic service.

On Wednesday the newly-crowned Tsar and Tsaritsa received the congratulations of the foreign representatives (including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who lunched with their Majesties and also dined as the Palace in the evening), the marshals of the nobility, and deputations from the provinces. In the evening their Majesties gave a banquet to the ecclesiastics of exalted rank and high officials of the State. The Kremlin and the city were again illuminated.

The "Times'" correspondent says that Field-Marshal Yamagata whose health before leaving Japan caused some anxiety, is not accepting many invitations. He attended the coronation ceremony in the cathedral on Tuesday, and may journey to London but this will depend on the doctor's orders,

An Imperial rescript has been issued appointing M. de Witte Minister of Finance, to be Secretary of State.

The Moscow newspapers have given expression to their deep gratitude for the Tsar's liberal gift of 300,000 roubles (£30,000 towards the establishment of college homes for students of that city.

In Paris Tuesday was kept virtually, as a holiday, and at night the public buildings were illuminated by the Government. The service in the Russian Church was attended by the President of the Republic and the Ministers of State. M. Faure sent the following telegram from Tours to Moscow:—

To His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas at Moscow.—I beg to express to you the sincere desire felt by the whole of France for the personal happiness of your Majesty, and for the glory and prosperity of Russia I lay at the feet of Her Majesty the Empress the homage of my respect. I beg you to believe in my deep attachment.—(Signed)—Felix Faure.

Gen. Billot, French Minister of War, has received the following telegram addressed by the Russian Minister of War to Gen. de Boisdeffre, the French Special Envoy at Moscow:—

I have just received your letter enclosing the telegram, in which Gen. Billot informs you that he has granted a day's leave to the whole French Army, in order to enable the officers and soldiers to celebrate with the Russian people the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. I have had the honour to submit the telegram of the French Minister of War to the Emperor, and I am happy to be able to inform you, on behalf of his Majesty, how deeply touched he felt at the thought that the French Army allied itself with the Russian people on this solemn occasion. Profoundly moved by this fresh proof of sympathy, His Majesty begs me to transmit to the Minister of War the expression of his warmest sentiments, and to convey to the French Army his most affectionate regard and best thanks.—Signed, Vannovsky.

The Paris "Temps" affects to regard the coronation as the visible sign of the reflux of the Aryan race in Asia, of the domination there of the Christian West. All the symbolism has life behind it. The coronation of Charles X. at Rheims was only a dead form. The faith that it once expressed had for ever died out. That of Orthodox Russia is still a living faith. What (says the "Temps") gives the highest interest to the coronation are the proofs it gives that the Russian people preserve in a modern organism the soul of the thirteenth century.

The Kaiser Wilhelm attended the special service in the Russian chapel in Berlin in honour of the Tsar's Coronation, and at a banquet he proposed the health of the Emperor Nicholas II. and the Tsaritsa.

The semi-official German papers, in their comments on the Tsar's coronation, lay stress on the increase of influence attained by Russia in recent years. The Conservative "Kreuz Zeitung" is of opinion that Russia is doing her best to make her rivalry with Great Britain in Asia the germ of a general conflagration, and holds the Franco-Russian coalition to be useful to Germany, as it cripples her British opponent, "the only one who everywhere stands in her way." The "Nachrichten," the organ of Prince Bismarck, insists on the vital necessity of the preservation of a good understanding between Russia and Germany.

The Sultan's presents to the Tsar and Tsaritsa consist of a number of rich silk carpets and other costly articles, including the decoration of the ancient Sadakat Order, set in brilliants, for the Emperor, and a diamond pin of the value of £2,000 for the Empress. A number of presents are also sent to the principal members of the Tsar's household.

THE MATABELE RISING.

The Matabele have given renewed signs of activity. On May 23, Capt. Halstead, on his way to Fort Hope Fountain, was attacked by 300 natives, and after three hours' fighting the latter retired, and the British officer pushed on rapidly to the fort. At midnight on May 24, a large impi was seen to the north-west of Bulawayo, and Col. Plumer was ordered to endeavour to clear away the natives in that direction.

Later advices report a further engagement with the Matabele on May 25, in which the rebels were completely defeated. The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent estimates their loss in killed at 100, the total number engaged having been about 3,000.

Mr. Rhodes has joined forces with Col. Napier.

Mr. Frederick Courtney Selous, who has taken an active part in the suppression of the Matabele revolt, replying in the "Bulawayo Chronicle" to some criticisms of his conduct in that journal, says:—

I have not, or ever have had, any intention of accepting pay from the Chartered Company for my services during the present crisis; I reserve to myself the right of expressing my opinions freely. To be dubbed captain for the space of two or three months in Bulawayo may be a great honour, though it has never struck me in that light; but for my part I have offered my services in the suppression of the present native rising, not for what you are pleased to call a commission, coupled with the bogus title and the pay attached to it, but for the protection of the women, and children in Matabeleland, the interests of the company I represent, and the supremacy of the European race in the country.

The Colonial Office, on May 22, received mail advices from the Cape, and the appended statement has been issued for publication. It shows who were murdered at the inception of the rising, those relieved by the various patrols, those killed in action with the rebels, and those in hospital suffering from wounds. The list is complete up to April 6, since when there have been very few casualties:—

List of Killed.—Murdered at Filabusi about March 23.—Thomas Maddocks, murdered at Filabusi about March 24.—E. C. Eakins, J. L. Carpenter,—Baragwanath,—Ivers, V. O. Otters, Cunningham family of eight, and Commissioner Bentley. Murdered at Gwelo Igwana about March 24.—Surveyor Fitzpatrick and—Durden. Murdered at Makukupane Road about March 24.—Wilson Forster, Henry Classen or Klauss, and—Hodgkinson. Murdered at Inyati about March 24.—A. M. Graham, Sub-Inspector M. Handley, George Hurford, George Case, and S. H. Corke (an alias). Murdered at Pongwe River Hotel, Gwelo Road, about March 24.—Frederick Huristone, J. Reddington, H. Zeebur, and man found dead on Shangani River, supposed to be Arthur Woods, a prospector. Killed in action.—Sergeant O'Leary, Comming's Store, March 27.

List of Wounded.—The following is a list of wounded men in hospital up to date:—Eustace Hill, storekeeper, 26, bullet wound; John Hocking, mino, 41, battle-axe wound; Willem Luis, prospector, 31, gunshot wound; Corporal Strutt, M. M. P., 24, assegai wound; Chas. Saunders, miner, 35, shot in heel; Joseph O'Connor, 23, eight scalp wounds; A. H. Stracey, speculator, 22, shot through knee; Berthold Minsberg, painter, 22, shot through shoulder; Samuel Carter, A. N. C., 25, shot through ankle; Major Thomas Haden, Afrikander Corps, 40, shot through jaw; John Celliers, miner, 25, shot through knee; and August Anderson, prospector, 25, shot through thigh.

The following is a list of persons relieved to April 6:—

Gifford's Patrol, Inseza District.—C. Stevenson,—Kearns, J. Hosking, J. Hocking, C. Saunders, H. R. Cumming, J. Jakins, L. Evans,—Evans,—Eadie, J. Hannifoed, H. P. Fynn, C. Orpen, W. Broome, S. Broome, W. Edwards, H. Welby, J. Rae, J. Kennedy,—Jones J. Hughes, R. Morrison, A. Desterivig, A. Trenenan, R. Dixon, W. Bawden, A. Blick, J. Blick,—Darling St. John Lee, Mrs. Lee and Child, J. Walker—total 33 souls.

Napier and Grey's Patrol, Shangani District—R. O'Brien,—Woodhouse,—Brett,—Brun,—Thomas,—Jocks, H. W. Fynn,—Pullen,—Thackery,—Green,—Graham,—Davey, O'Maker and wife,—F. Price, J. Smith,—Edwards,—Stephanus,—James,—Argentius, D. Jenkins,—Hill,—Colten,—Footes,—Macauley,—M'Donald,—Taylor,—Eastmore, A. Sluhardt,—Hollington,—Croft,—Hodgson, Davis, S. Davis, wife and child, Halloran, Schmeltzert, Simmonds, Whillington, Miss Johanna Ross Gordon.

Lewis Patrol.—Seventh Day Adventist Mission, Gwaai Road.—Sparrow family, Tripp Family, A. Lawrence, A. Goep, J. Landsman, Anderson family, W. Bosman, Dr. Carmichael, R. Pilanaugh—total unknown.

Rouse's Relief.—Rev. C. H. Reed, Bulademai, Texwuni Road.

The following additional list of names of persons murdered in Matabeleland has been sent by mail to the Colonial Office:—

March 25.—John Innes Grant, mason, bagpipe player, Filabusi; Robert Sharp, stonecutter, Filabusi; T. O. Reilly, P. Comptoir, Tolman, F. H. Standey, George Lennock, W. Milford, H. H. Harboard, W. M. Harboard, W. M. Bary, David Wylie (late of De Beers Company), A. R. Hammond (Matabele Syndicate), H. W. Palmer, W. H. Johnson, Dr. Langford, Inseza; Mrs. Langford, Inseza; Lemon, Inseza; T. Vaughan, Dutton, Matthews, Shangani, Jenson (Swede, Shangani; Van Doonan, Shangani; Rowe, Shangani.

Sir George Baden-Powell, writing to the "Times" (May 27), points out that there can never be any security until the natives are disarmed. He contends that it cost four millions to disarm the Basutos in time of peace, that a similar attempt in connection with the Zulus involved a new war, and that therefore the time to disarm the Matabele is, obviously, as soon as the rising is crushed.

At a breakfast in London, on May 26, in connection with the Aborigine's Protection Society, Dr. Hodgkin presiding, the report stated that "the methods of the British South Africa Company in its dealings with the natives placed under its control have from their inception and in all the variations appeared to the committee of the society to be in almost every way objectionable, and have been repeatedly protested against by it." The report was adopted.

MR. RHODES AND MATABELE RISING.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, addressed the troops at Pongo, on May 2, and said he was plesed that the Rhodesian had practically crushed the rebellion themselves before the arrival of outside help. He proposed that the columns should drive the Matabele to the Matoppo Hills, which position could be worked at discretion.

Col. Plumer's force had a fight with a rebel impi some miles from the Umgusa river on Tuesday, and drove them from a strong position with heavy loss. While the troops were in laager on the Pongo, the men found in the veldt near the river the remains of seven whites. Graves were dug and the bodies were buried. A wagon belonging to Davis Tekwe was found in the veldt, laden with household goods. Photographs of members of the murdered Ross family were found on the wagon, and human remains were littered about, including four skulls, one of which had still the long fair hair of a woman adhering to it. The derelict wagon told a mournful story of attempted escape, pursuit, and massacre.

A little native boy, who was caught said that the Matabele had a white woman in captivity.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay."

MORE "REVELATIONS" AT PRETORIA.

PRESIDENT KRUGER "WORN OUT."

An official Green-book, containing documents and correspondence in connection with the Jameson raid and the movement in Johannesburg, has been issued by the Transvaal Government. From this the "Times'" Pretoria correspondent has forwarded some extracts from the private letter-book of Mr. Phillips, including letters from Mr. Phillips to Mr. Beit and Mr. Wernher, which discuss the political situation in the Transvaal, expressing objections to meddling in politics and a desire to avoid either revolution or a serious disturbance to industry. One of Mr. Phillips's letters is addressed to Mr. Beit, dated 10-6-94, and, inter alia, says:—

I do not know what must be our next move. The Government clearly thinks it has done well for industry, and our opposition will, of course, irritate old Kruger. The old man is, however, in no case a friend to industry. He has most perverted ideas on political economy, suspects that we are all working in concert with his deadly opponent, C. J. R., and sees imaginary amalgamations looming in the distance. I do not, of course, want to meddle in politics, and as to the franshife I do not think many people care a fig about it.

A letter from Mr. Phillips to Mr. Wernher, of Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., and dated 1-7-94, contains the following passages:—

Sir Henry Loch (with whom I had two long private interviews alone) asked me some very pointed questions—such as, what arms we had in Johannesburg; whether the population could hold the place for six days until help could arrive, &c.—and stated plainly that if there had been 3000 rifles and amunition here he would certainly come over. He further informed me in a significant way that they had prolonged the Swazi agreement for six months, and said he supposed in that time Johannesburg would be better prepared, as much as to say, "If things are safer, then we shall actively intervene." I persuaded him not to visit Johannesburg, and subsequently I believe (at least I am told on excellent authority) that President Kruger personally requested him not to come. Sir Henry persisted that he felt sure that British subjects would commit no overt act, but Kruger replied that he could not answer for his burghers in the circumstances. The Government has had a fright, and knows that the first shot unjustly fired by the burghers would mean English intervention and the loss of the independence of the Republic. In case of hostilities, apart from the loss of (? life), the Boers would doubtless do damage to machinery. Of course we do not want any row, but as I told Esselen and Leyds, if the Government or the Raad does nothing to pacify the people, we shall have a revolution sooner or later.

Letter 6, addressed to Mr. Beit, 12-8-94, commences:—

I will see whether it is not possible, without creating unnecessary alarm here or active steps in Pretoria to get the companies to possess themselves of a few rifles. One thing is certain—that the Boer prowess is much overrated since they licked our troops.

The correspondent also sends extracts from the private diary of Major White, and various telegrams, among them one from Dr. Jameson to Mr. Stephens, the secretary of the Chartered Company at Cape Town, instructing him to tell Mr. Rhodes that F. G. Newton will help you as much as possible.

The statements in Mr. Lionel Phillips's letter-book, published in a second Green-book, with regard to the payment of bribes, have led to the suspension of a Judge, but it is stated that the Government desire to suppress the references implicating in similar scandals influential members of President Kruger's party in the Volksraad, and that the published letters have been mutilated with this end in view. The new Green-book (says the "Times") contains also extracts from Major White's diary and other documents. The feelings against the Government and the Hollanders in becoming more bitter, and Dr. Leyds is now "shadowed" by plain-clothes detectives, whilst his house is carefully watched by police.

Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson and Mr. J. North, barrister at-law, who were sent out by the Treasury to gather further evidence in regard to the Jameson raid, arrived at Plymouth on May 22. They have procured nearly a dozen witnesses.

Johannesburg has been placed in quarantine on account of the rinderpest, and it is thought that this, coupled with the imprisonment of so many members of the Reform Committee, must cause the suspension of mining operations.

Mr. Leo Weinthal cable on May 25 from Pretoria requesting Reuter's Agency to state that his resignation of the managership of the "Pretoria Press" and "Johannesburg Times" was given on personal grounds, and adding that "President Kruger is worn out by the worries which he has experienced during the last few weeks, and feels his position acutely, having been out-voted in the Council, which rejected his view in favour of releasing the political prisoners."

GERMANY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Many of the Berlin journals have strongly denounced Mr. Chamberlain's utterances at the South Africa dinner in London. The "Neueste Nachrichten," which clamours for an offensive and defensive alliance between Germany and the Transvaal, asserts that Great Britain, and not Germany, pursues an offensive policy in South Africa, and that it will be necessary for Germany to maintain her Colonies there by making military arrangements on a scale sufficient to prove the seriousness of her intentions. The same journal complains that whereas Colonial English mail steamers reach Cape Town on an average in eighteen days, the German vessels, which only leave six times in the year, require thirty days to arrive at the Swakop river. Colonial enthusiasts in Berlin are also asking for an independent telegraph cable between Berlin and Pretoria.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR GEORGE CHESNEY.

A meeting was held at the Royal United Service Institution, of friends of the late Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., R.E., M.P., to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as soldier, administrator, statesman, and author. Gen. Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field-Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the meeting, a general committee was formed. The form the memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir Geooge for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to military literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas. Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-Gen. McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell-road, London, W. The committee is composed as follows:—

Gen. Sir Henry W. Norman (chairman), the Marquis of Lansdowne, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, Mr. George Allen, Col. Sir J. Ardagh, Sir Steuart Bayley, M. William Blackwood, Sir Edward Bradon, Rev. A. G. Butler, Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, Gen. Sir E. Collen, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Juland Danvers, Gen. C. H. Dickens, Sir Mortimer Durand, Gen. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton, Capt. Hext, R. N., Mr. A. P. Howell, Sir W. W. Hunter, Lieut-Gen. McLeod Innes, Gen. Sir Allen Johnson, Sir H. S. King, M. P., Mr. A. Lawrence, Gen. Sir R. Low, Sir Alfred Lyall, Gen. Sir O. Newmarch, Sir Andrew Scoble, Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart Gen. R. Strachey, Gen. Sir A. Taylor, Mr. Meriddith Townsend. Mr. W. C. Unwin, Gen. Sir George White and Gen. Sir E. Williams.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

An Arab Sheikh at Suakin has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for being in league with Osman Digna. The Nile has begun to rise.

The "Standard's" special correspondent at Wady Halfa telegraphs that a sham fight took place on May 27, the new battalion of Soudanese recruits and the Khedive's Own Camel Corps engaging an imaginary force of Dervishes.

The cholera is increasing in Cairo, where, on May 23, there were fifty-nine new cases and forty-nine deaths. In Alexandria the epidemic is gradually decreasing.

The difficulties of the authorities in combating the cholera epidemic in Cairo are increased by the animosity displayed by the lower class natives to the sanitary regulations. It is reported that an official who was engaged the other day in disinfecting a house where a death from the disease had occurred was mobbed and injured. The epidemic is spreading down the Rosetta branch of the Nile, and there is great mortality in the country villagers.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 8th April are as follows:—

In the month of February 1896.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	28,84,193	48,10,124	76,94,317
Exports	25,42,608	61,108	27,03,716
Net Imports	2,41,585	47,49,016	49,90,601

To the end of the month of February 1896—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	4,21,49,703	6,78,00,948	10,99,50,651
Exports	2,31,24,770	1,72,59,340	4,03,84,110
Net Imports	1,90,24,933	5,05,41,608	6,95,66,541

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1896	10,27,648	5,586	10,33,234
To the end of the month of February 1896. (Progressive)	21,86,967	75,10,212	96,97,179

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1896	7,42,010	......	7,42,010
To the end of the month of February 1896 (Progressive)	19,96,938	75,24,471	95,20,409

AN ALL NIGHT SITTING IN PARLIAMENT.

The sitting of the House of Commons which began at 3 p.m., on Thursday (May 21), did not conclude until twenty-five minutes to two, on Friday afternoon, having thus lasted continuously for upwards of twenty-two hours and a-half. Eighteen hours of that time were spent in committee on the Agricultural Land Rating Bill, and the divisions—of which there were between thirty and forty—alone occupied more than six hours. For the most part the proceedings were of a dull, obstructive character. The only real sensational feature was the suspension of the following members "for defying the authority of the Chair and for disorderly conduct," their offence being a refusal to go into the lobby when a division was called:—Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Dillon, Dr. Tanner, and Mr. Donal Sullivan, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. MacAleese had also to be called upon to go in the voting lobby on pain of ejection, and at a later stage Mr. James O'Connor was suspended. Hour after hour the dreary business of speeches and divisions continued, and about seven in the morning Mr. Broadhurst made a plaintive appeal that the sitting should be suspended on the ground that "the resources of the kitchen were exhausted," and that nothing more substantial than poached eggs was obtainable. At noon, Dr. Clark suggested an adjournment, "to enable the officers and members to get a bath and some breakfast," but the Government stood firm, and, finally, at twenty-five minutes past one, the bill passed through committee, and Mr. Lowther made his report to the Speaker. On the motion of Mr. Balfour the Whitsuntide resolution was adopted; the remaining Government orders were formerly read and set down for future dates; and at twenty-five minutes to two the House adjourned until Monday (June 1).

[It is stated that upwards of one thousand eggs alone were consumed by hungry members during the night, and that at 5 a.m. on Friday, Mr. Moss, the manager of the refreshment rooms, went out and bought up the entire contents of a fish shop, which he brought to the House in a cab. Subsequently he brought other cabs full of loaves and various provisions.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, Mr Curzon, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley, were among the occupants of the Treasury Bench, who remained in close attendance all Thursday night and Friday morning. The Secretary of State for the Colonies was in the evening dress he wore at the South African dinner, and so also was his Parliamentary secretary, Mr. Cochrane. The only occupants the Front Opposition Bench, who sat through the night were Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Ellis. The Chairman of Committees, Mr. Lowther, was on duty the greater part of the night. Four ladies remained in the ladies' gallery all night—three of them until eight o'clock in the morning, and the fourth, Lady Frances Balfour, until a much later hour.

The sitting was by no means a record. In 1877, on the South Africa Bill, the House sat continuously from four o'clock on one day until just after six o'clock on the following day being twenty-six hours. The longest sitting was in 1881, on the Protection of Person and Property Bill, when the House sat forty-one and a-half hours, the debate being then only closed by the intervention of the Speaker.]

CHINA AND EUROPE.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

With regard to the negotiations between Li Hung Chang and M. de Witte, which are reported to have already been brought to a conclusion, the "Standard's" Berlin correspondent is informed that among the concessions China has made to Russia is the right to build a railway through Manchuria on certain conditions. Russia, on her part, consents to China raising her import duties at the Treaty Ports to nearly double their present amount, whereas the duties levied on her land frontiers are to be almost entirely abolished. The correspondent adds that, in spite of the most vehement opposition, the Emperor has confirmed the establishment of a Reform Club in Pekin for the purpose of studying the reforms China needs.

The Paris "Matin," of May 24, published an account of an interview with Li Hung Chang, at St. Petersburg. Li Hung Chang said, he desired to see Europe for himself, in order to study it, and to report to the Emperor as to feasible reforms for China. The Emperor, indeed, had expressly ordered him to make this trip. The "courteous and generous hospitality" of Russia, he said, had extremely touched him. The correspondent hastened to assure Li Hung Chang, that he could count on similar hospitality wherever he might go in Europe and particularly in France. He replied that he was to stay in Paris two or three weeks.

I am glad to see France, with which China must maintain ever friendlier and friendlier relations. I shall be received by the President of the Republic, and I shall see with the greatest pleasure your Minister for Foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, whose political character and intelligence I esteem highly, I do not forget the great services which France, during M. Hanotaux's first term at the Foreign Office, rendered to China. I am profoundly grateful to your country for this, and I beg you to say so.

Speaking of the political relations between China and France and Russia, Li Hung Chang said, China and Russia were on the best possible terms, being full agreement on all points. "As for France, my wish is that China should have with her the same excellent political relations as with Russia. Is not France herself Russia's friend?"

Li Hung Chang's reply as to the state of things between the Chinese and England was to the effect that "it was difficult for him to say until after his trip to London." He denied that any treaty had yet been concluded between China and Russia as to the extention of a railway across Manchuria.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN MISSOURI.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A cyclone of terrible violence swept over portion of the State of Missouri, on Wenesdsy evening, and overwhelming the city of St. Louis has left it a scene of ruin. A special telegram from the "Daily News'" correspondent, states that owing to the almost impassable condition of the streets and the difficulty of rescue work it is impossible accurately to estimate the number of lives lost. According to one account it is believed that this cannot be less than 1,000, and it is feared that the total will reach a much higher figure.

The tornado raged for half-an-hour. During this time, houses, hotels, and public buildings, were tumbled into ruins, a portion of the famous Eads Bridge across the Mississippi was destroyed, many excursion and other steamers on the river were sunk, and trains were blown off the rails and their passengers injured. The force of the wind was such that men and women, and even horses and vehicles, were lifted from a ground and dashed against buildings. When the storm was at its height, a gasometer was overturned and caught fire, and a tremendous column of flame leaped into the air and lent horrow to the scene; whilst it is further reported that a church was turned upside down.

The suburb of East St. Louis was almost entirely destroyed, and hardly a house throughout the city is said to have escaped. For a long time the city was in darkness or illuminated only by fires which broke out in several quarters and added to the horror of the scene. Searches are still being made for the killed and injured. The "Daily News'" correspondent says, that at the hospitals, which are crowded with victims, there is a great lack of physicians, nurses, and medicaments.

The damage done to property amounts to many millions of dollars. Many thousand of persons were rendered homeless.

A resolution instructing the Secretary of War to furnish such relief as he thinks proper was carried unanimously yesterday in both Houses of Congress.

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—May, 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H G Pearse, BCS
Mr J G Ritchie, BCS
Mr H F Bartlett, BCS
Mr A Sabonadiere, BCS
Mr W A Bagley, B
Mr W D Pratt, B
Mr W C Fasson, B
Mr H C Clogstoun, B
Mr H C Hill, B
Mr G Pashley, B
Mr A H C MacCarthy, B
Mr E O Fowler, B
Mr W L Mair, B
Mr H H Duff, B
Mr A B C Comber, B
Mr W T Lane-Ryan, B
Mr W V Wallace, B
Mr R C Cumming, B
Mr S S Grant, B
Mr W Spencer, B
Mr R R Gales, B
Mr R B Yates, B
Mr L G Smith, B
Mr C J Ussher, M
Mr G F Handcock, M
Mr E P Metcalfe, M
Mr H D Baddeley, M
Mr C E Brasier, M
Mr R K Moseley, M
Mr G B Reid, Bo CS
Mr L A Watkins, Bo
Mr J W Roberts, Bo
Mr J E Down, Bo
Major-Gen W Galbraith, CB
Br-Gen E J Lugard
Col G F O Boughey
Col F Currie
Lt-Col A J P Nuthall
Lt-Col P C Hadow, DSO
Lt-Col J W Thurburn
Major V C Tonnochy
Capt C H M Hitchens
Capt J W C Hutchinson
Capt A P D Harris
Capt W C Knight
Lt H F Beteman Champain
Lieut C H Davies
Lieut H R Ford
Lieut F Owen Lewis
Lieut A R Saunders
Lieut R H Macdonald
Lieut E B Bousfield
Surg-Col A Adams
Bde-Surg Lt-Col F C Nicholson
Surg-Major E W Young
Surg-Major J Mullane
Surg-Capt J W Wolfe

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Hullah, B, 27 days
Lt-Col F G Preston, 2 mos
Lt-Col E C Kellie, 1 mo
Major E C M Lushington, 5 days
Surg-Major A F Ferguson, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T Drysdale, B
Major E C M Lushington.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 26.

1st Life Guards—Sec Lieut the Hon J S R Tufton resigns his commission.

8th Hussars—Lieut I W Burns-Lindow, to be Adjutant, vice Capt P W Le Gallais, who has resigned that appointment.

Bermuda Militia Artillery—Lieut J A Thornton, R A, to be Commandant, with the local rank of Captain whilst so employed.

Scots Guards—Lieut Col and Col H Fludyer, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay. Major and Lieut Col and Col I R Jones, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Colonel H Fludyer.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Lieut H C Pilleau to be Captain, vice H I W Hamilton, seconded; Lieut A F Sillem, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Lieut Col G E Harley, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major A K Ommenney to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice G E Harley, C B.

Bedfordshire Regt—Major F F Johnstone to be Lieutenant, Colonel, vice A M Paterson, retired on half pay. Lieut Col F F Johnstone, Second Class Assistant Inspector of Warlike Stores is placed on half-pay; Major W H Riddell to be Lieutenant, Colonel, vice F F Johnstone; Capt A A Fraser to be Major, vice F F Johnstone; Lieut J M Trail to be Captain vice C du P Richardson Griffiths, promoted into the Gloucestershire Regt.

Leicestershire Regt—Capt E H Griffith is seconded for service on the Staff; Super Capt W Fenwick to be Captain, vice E H Griffith.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Major J W R Parker retires on retired pay; Capt G C S Handcock to be Major, vice J W R Parker.

East Surrey Regt—Capt F C Boehmer is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Border Regt—Sec Lieut C H Pringle to be Lieutenant, vice F E Coningham, seconded; Sec Lieut G E Warren to be Lieutenant, vice L I Wood, promoted.

South Staffordshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut G N Deans is antedated to Jan 1, 1896, vice W K Bernard, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—B A Corbett, vice G E W Legg, resigned; and G M Renny, vice J T Medlycott, resigned.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—The seconding of Capt E A Stanton for service with the Egyptian Army is post-dated to Feb 24, 1895.

Essex Regt—Super Capt P W Machell to be Captain, vice F G Anley, seconded.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut-Col A W Hill, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bt-Col H T Hughes Hallet, retired on half pay. Qmr-Sergt H Willis, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Hon Capt S G Miller, retired.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Sec Lieut H S L Alford to be Lieutenant, vice A R Hoskins, seconded.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut G K Swettenham to be Captain, vice J G Parker, deceased.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut R J Ingles, to be Captain, in succession to Major J Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O., extra regimentally employed; Super Lieut A G G Sharp, to be Lieutenant vice R J Ingles.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A P Berthon, to be Lieutenant, vice C F Moores, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Army Service Corps—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment;—B R Horsbrugh H J Russell, and H G Burrard.

Staff—Lieut Col C H Bridge, A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in South Africa; Capt A Fuller-Acland-Hood, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be A D C to Col (temporary Major General) L V Swaine, C B, C M G, Commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Army Schools—Inspector of Army Schools and Hon Lieut J C Perkins is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Lieut Col R Blood, M D, to be Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel, vice J P H Boileau M D F R C S I, retired.

Ordnance Store Dept—Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance and Hon Lieut Col F E Mulcahy to be Deputy Commissary General of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Colonel, vice Hon Col J Steevens, seconded for service as an Assistant Inspector General of Ordnance.

Half Pay—Major E A W S Grove, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Brevet—The following Officers to be Colonels; Lieut Cols W Fitz Allan Way, half pay, and R E Mundy, R A.

Memoranda—Gen T C Lyons, C B, Governor and Commander in Chief, Bermuda, retires on retired pay. Col (Brigadier General) M W E Gosset, C B, Commanding a Second Class District in India, to be Major General, vice T Phillips, retired. Col T B Tyler Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery in India is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General in India whilst holding his present Staff appointment. Lt Col E B Standbridge, from Royal Artillery, is continued in the Indian Ordnance Department. Capt E A H Alderson the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), is granted the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in South Africa, whilst employed with Mounted Infantry.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—F G Kirbey, H Leah, and F F Fegen, to Vernon additional, for torpedo course (June 9).

Commander—R G Fraser, to Northampton (June 2).

Lieutenants—H L Dicks, to Victory, additional, for Mercury J P Saipton, to Vivid, additional, for Phœnix, both for navigating duties; A S Littlejohns, to Trafalgar; E R Morant, to Champion; C T Dormer, to Pigmy, in command (May 21); H M K Betty, to Indefatigable (June 1); W P Lodder, to Victory additional, for Terrible, for navigating duties (May 27); C G R Brandon, to Alexandra, additional, for Spanker (N) June 4); G C Cayley, to Bellona (June 19).

Sub-Lieutenants—R N R, I D Irving, to Royal Oak, as Acting Lieutenant, R N R, additional; J F A Robbins to Leda (June 1).

Staff Commanders—W Way, to Vivid, in command (June 12); T H Smith to Fire Queen, in Command (June 15); H E Wood to Ramillies (May 27).

Staff-Engineer—R S G Norgate, to Northampton, additional, for Curacoa, (June 2).

Engineers—L Backler, to Pembroke, additional for Mallard, undated; W A J Davies, to vivid, supernumerary; E Edwards, to Victory, additional for Nymphe (June 2).

Assistant-Engineer—T O, Jameson and A E J Murray to Victory additional for Terrible; L Howell and J J Shirvell, to Victory, additional for Powerful; P F Griffiths for temporary service to Magnificent.

Clerk—G B Keenan, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington (May 30).

Staff-Paymaster—F H Smith, to be secretary to Vice-Admiral the Hon Sir E R Freemantle, Commander in Chief at Plymouth (June 10).

Paymasters—F C Alton, to be secretary to Vice Admiral H F Nicholson, Commander in Chief at Sheerness, (June 10); E D, Hadley, to Forte (May 27).

Assistant Paymasters—R B Hosking, to Active (May 26); W M C B Whyte, F A W Denman, and J Cooper, to Vivid, as secretary's clerks (June 10).

Gunners—J Madden, to Scylla (May 28); W R Scott, to Victory, additional, for Swiftsure; R J Jones, to Wildfire, additional, for Trent; W Sullivan, to Victory additional, for Boxer; W Rowe, to Wildfire, additional, for Landrail; F C Martin, to Lion (May 18); J H Davis, to Terror, additional, for Scorpion; W. Bonstow, to Vivid, additional for Northumberland (May 20); G C Parrot to Rocket; W A Peachey to Snapper; A Hart, to Shark; R Giles to Starfish; J E Davenport, to Opossum; C Francis, to Hart, (May 7); W J Geddes, to Northampton, additional, for Curacoa.

Chief Boatswain—J S M Hill, to Pembroke.

Boatswains—W Trenamun, to Racer (May 28); T Tilleyand S Surry to Northampton, additional for Curacoa (June 2); R Ford to Victory, additional for Terrible.

Carpenter—B A M Hodge, to Northampton, additional, for Curacoa.

Admiralty, May 21, 1896—The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet: R D Scott (March 14, 1895); J C Powles (June 14, 1895); B A Pratt Barlow and A J B Stirling (July 14, 1895); H G Innes (Sept. 15, 1895).

May 22—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr L Fanshawe has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Insp-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets A B Messer, M D, has been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut W H Calvert to be Lieut. The following gentleman has been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant viz:—A Somerville.

May 23—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr R J Symonds has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Paymr H A Dyer has been placed on the Retired List.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th June, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,71,210	Rs. 4,61,996	Rs. 7,487	Rs. 6,40,693
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490¼ Miles	...	...	...	6,69,592

Decrease ....Rs. 28,899

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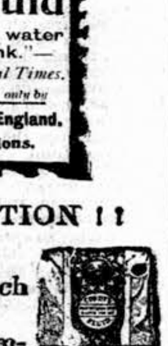

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞
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NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

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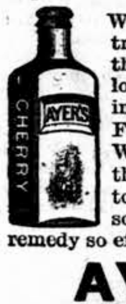

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

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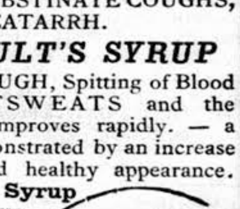

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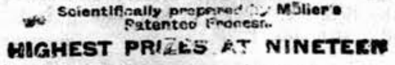

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NOTICES.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

S. & H. HARRIS

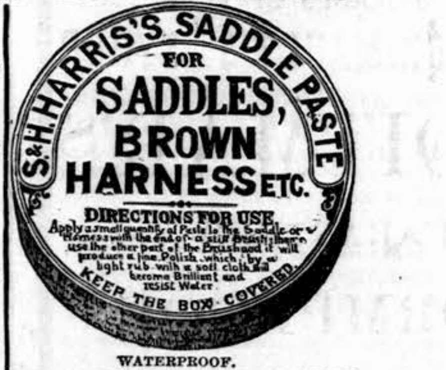
S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
SH
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK
CHAM, SWITZERLAND

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES

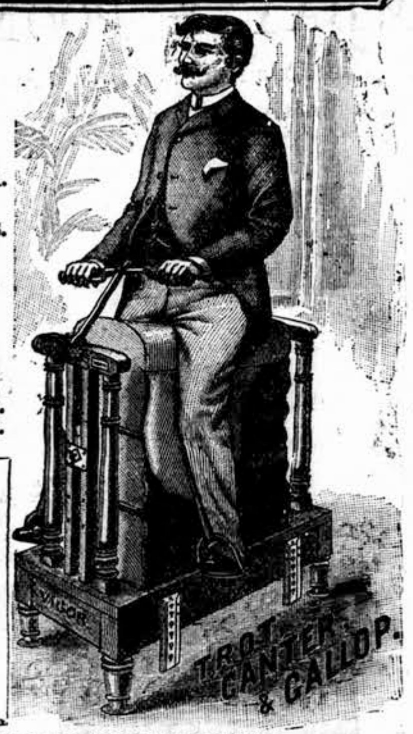
Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

DINNEFORDS

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for: Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A Professional Nurse. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

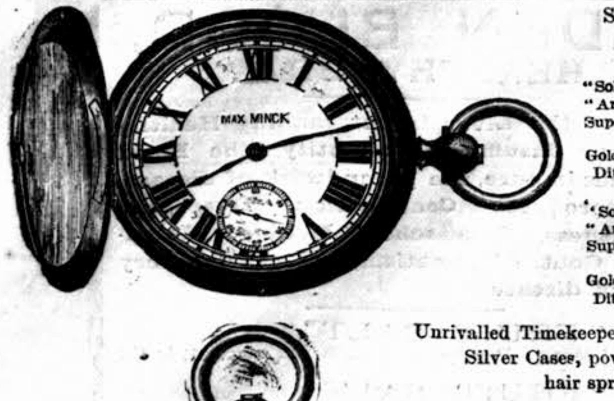
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

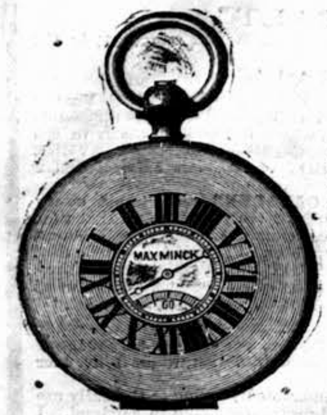


STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding ....Rs. 28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto. .... " 38.
Superior Hunter, ditto. .... " 65.
Ditto Keyless action ...... " 85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto. ...... " 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto. ...... " 175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding......Rs. 29.
"Army" Half Hunter, ditto. .... " 39.
Superior Half Hunter, ditto. .... " 70.
Ditto Keyless action ...... " 90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto. ...... " 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto. ...... " 175



Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c., Free on application.

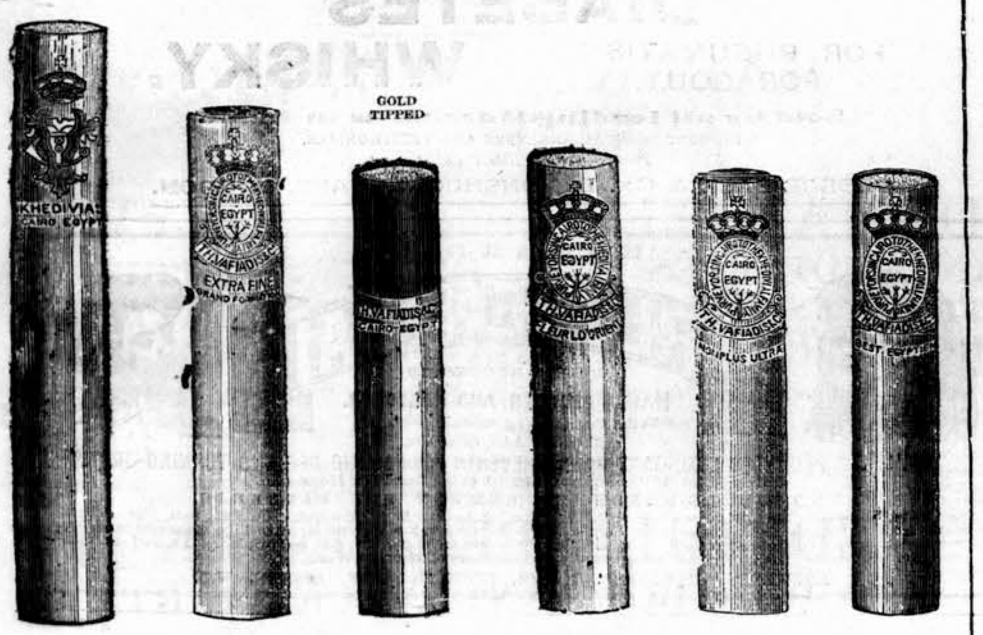
MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lentghs of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

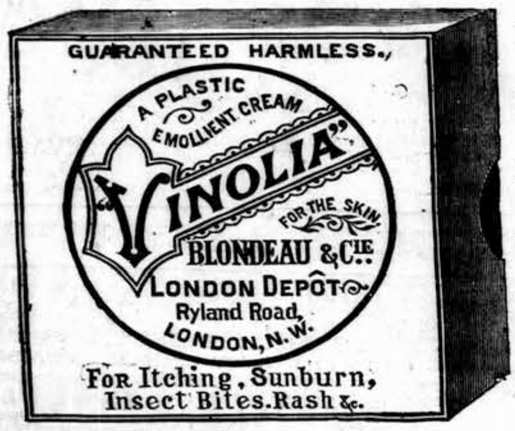
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.



Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

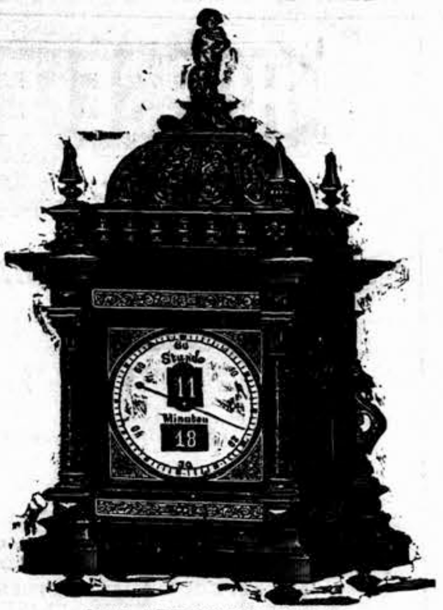
DIEU ET MON DROIT

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

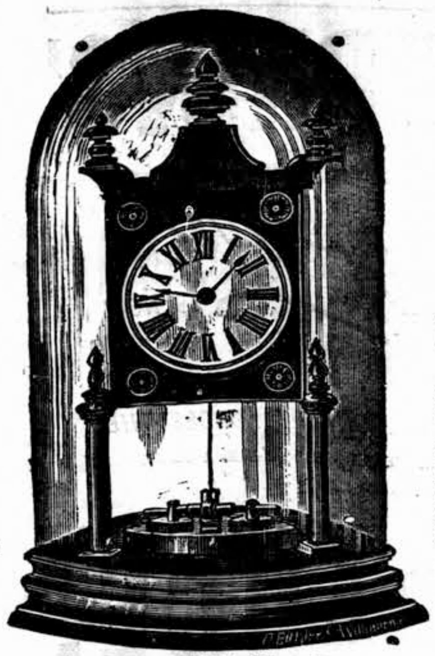
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MARCKS & Co.,
LIMITED,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

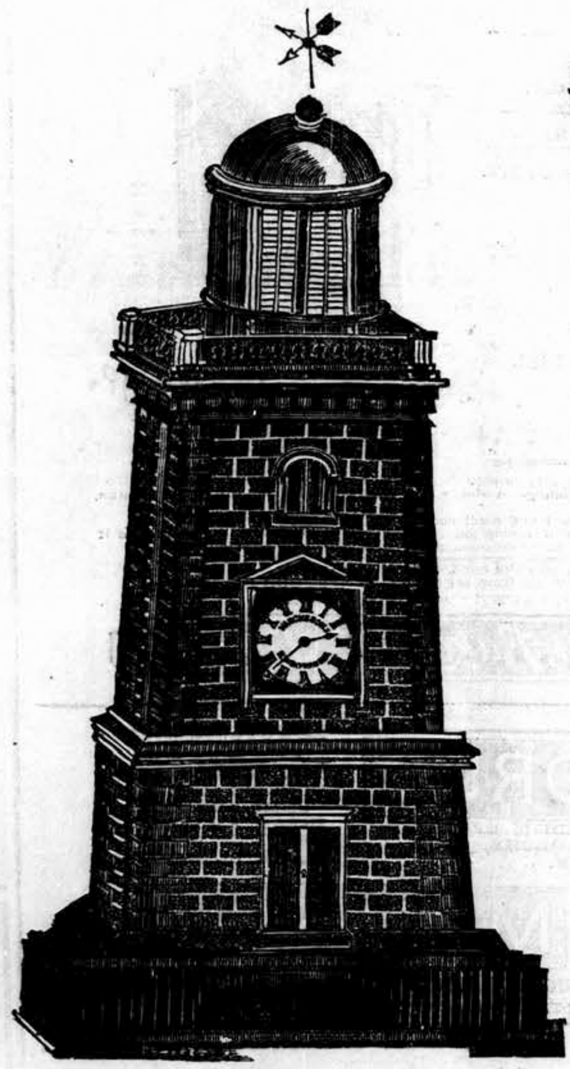
A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.



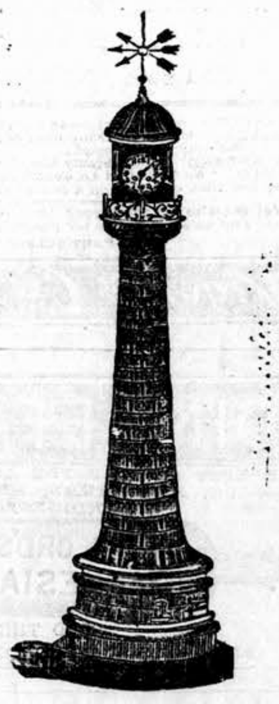
THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.



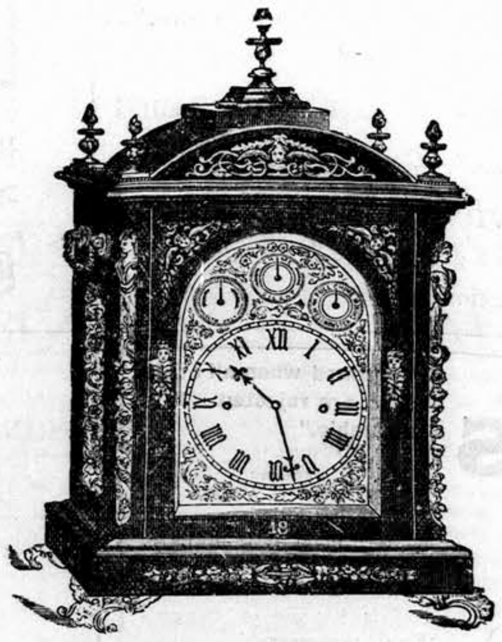
Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.



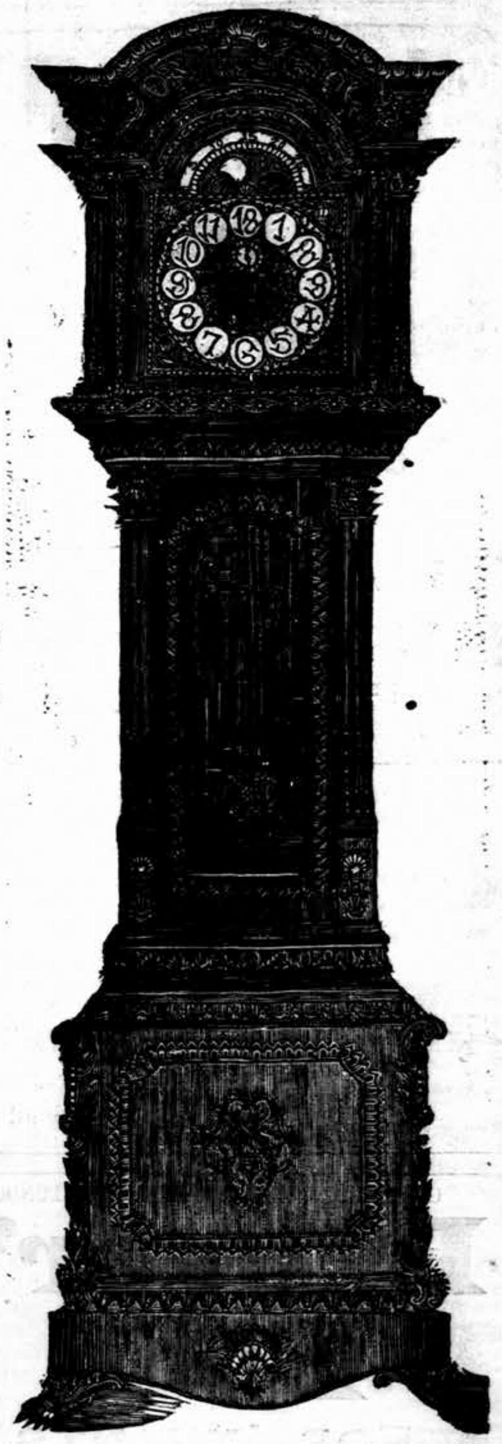
THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights. A most artistic production, Rs. 450.



Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.



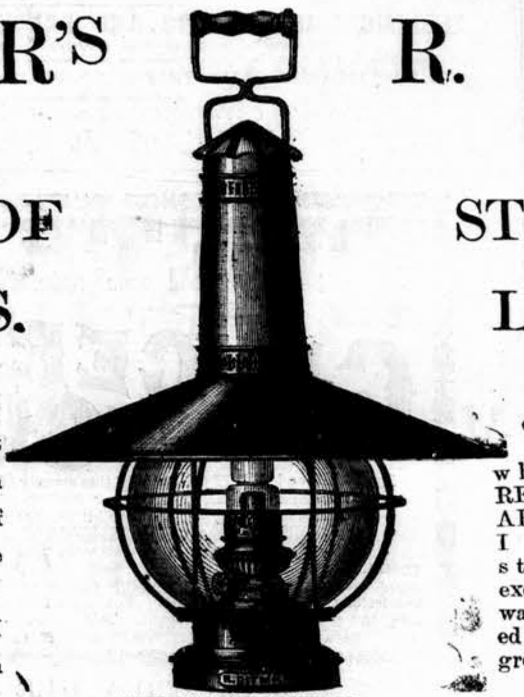
HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ....Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size .... " 700.



MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes. Rs. 3,500.

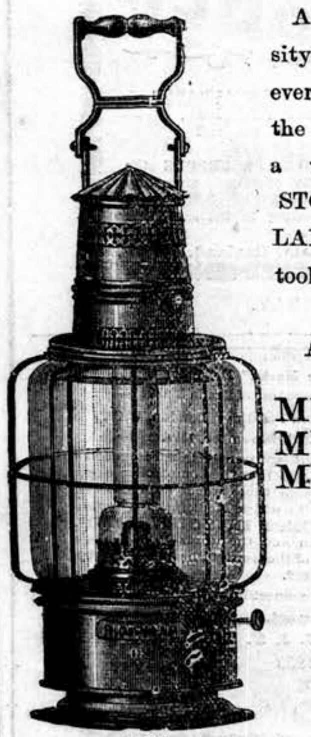
THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS. R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

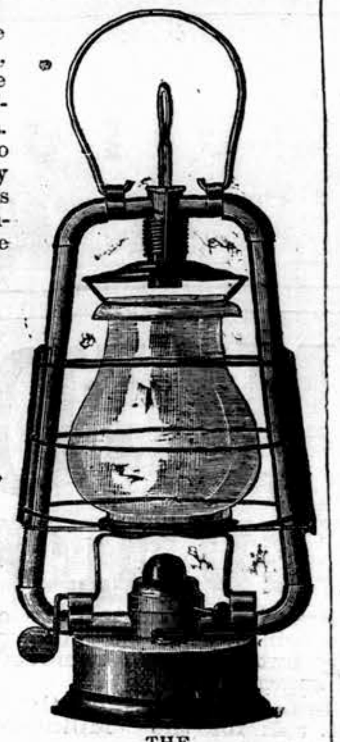


THE GLOBE LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.



THE VERITAS LANTERN.



THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

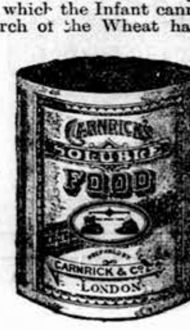
Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CARNRICK'S
Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.



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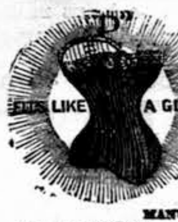

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